APR 2 1941

AMERICA DEMANDS FREEDOM FOR INDIA

—See inside.

The Bombay Chronicle

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GODS IN ROCKS

—Mafatlal G. Dudhia.

MISS INDIA GOES TO WORKSHOP

Modern advertising has opened out a new field of activity for the new Indian woman. There has been in consequence, a large influx of women in this particular branch of art. Window-dressing, poster-designing, press layouts, carpentry, modelling and sculpture are a few of the many activities in which they show their sensitiveness and delicacy to a remarkable success. Hard work involving physical strain in stone carving, carpentry, lithography, etc., does not deter them from taking a keen interest therein.

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, has a large number of lady students, girls and married women of differnt communities from the differnt parts of India

The accompanying pictures show the lady students of the institute, at work in different departments.

Painting colourful design on lamp-shades.

Creating beauty!—Etching an advertisement poster on the litho-stone.

Jali work for house decoration—or a study in artistic concentration!

Clay-modelling is liable to be a messy affair but the result is beautiful.

Even in the carpentry an fret-work department fair hands are busy at the machines.

Taking out proofs on a litho hand-press—strenuous work but they seem to like it!

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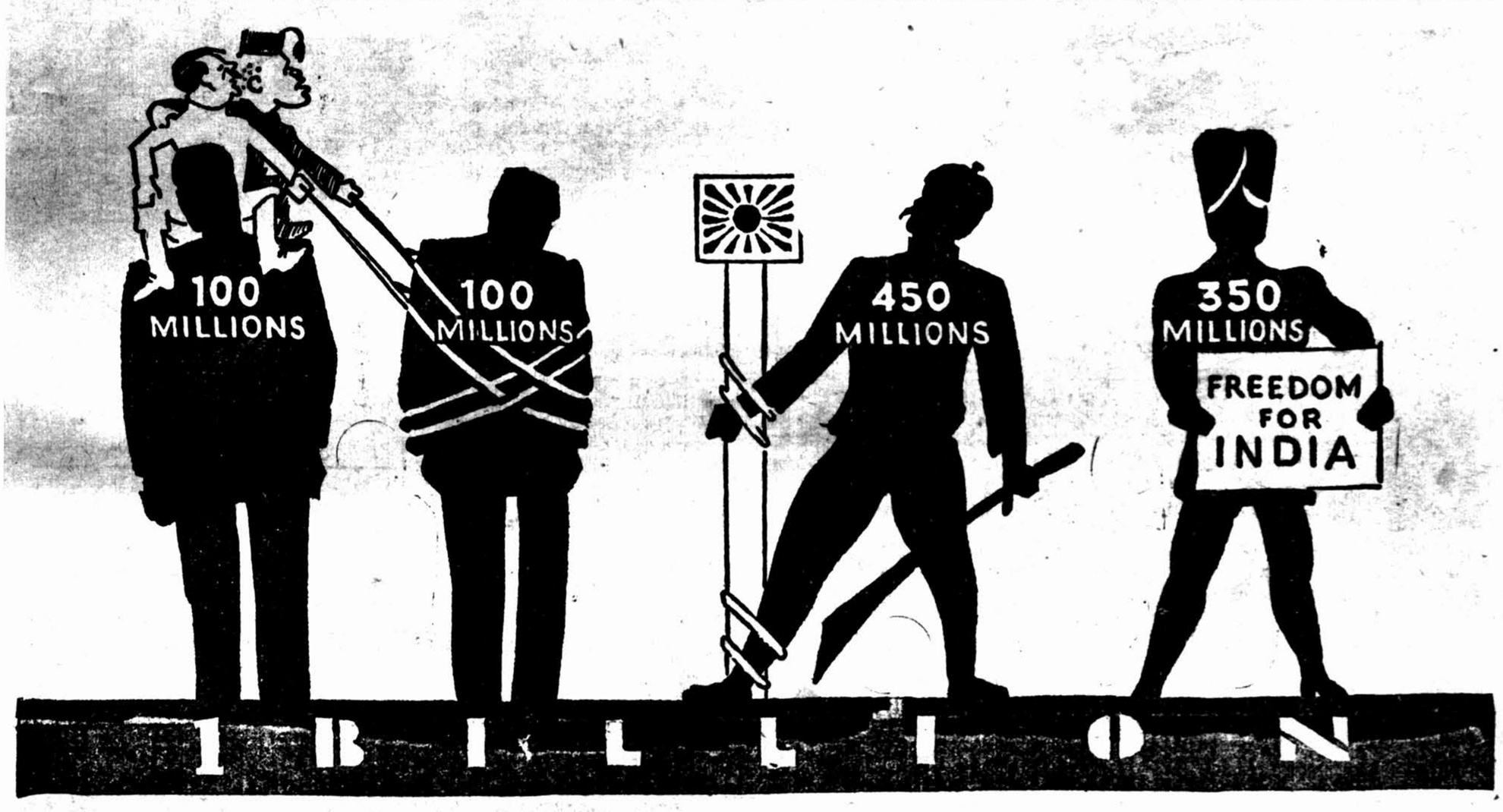

1,000,000,000

MR. PRESIDENT

What have you to say about India?

"IS it not time that you asked Britain to extend to India that democracy which she is so tenaciously upholding and fighting for?"

Thus reads, in part, the cablegram to President Roosevelt sent by Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram which hit the headlines last week.

There must be many who are tempted to dismiss it as a rather

ALLIES FOR DEMOCRACY

futile and juvenile brain-wave on the part of the cricketer—aristocrat now turned a Congressman.

But other voices, more insistent and of greater consequence, are being raised in America and elsewhere repeating practically the same demand. Indeed, important American writers have urged that freedom of India should be one of the conditions on which the U.S.A. should help Britain to win the war.

The world-famous New York magazine, "Asia", has published with its current issue a 24-page special supplement with the arresting title, "One Billion Allies For Democracy," and with the above striking drawing featured on the first page.

Would England Dare?

In the course of an editorial introduction, Richard J. Walsh, editor of "Asia", observes:

"To-day, in Europe and Asia alone, there are a billion potential allies for democracy..... 800,000,000 are in Asia. They are the people of India and the people of China. India has not democracy, is not free. China is but half free.....

"It is commonly believed that the great decision will be rendered as spring approaches, bringing invasion weather. It is often said that all depends on what happens to England. But there are many who argue that the crucial question is what happens within England. They are asking whether the liberal democratic forces in England will be able in time to bring their Government to see the wisdom of setting India free. The liberation of India and the release of Nehru and thousands of other political prisoners would electrify the democratic world..... "

In the same Supplement, Fritz Sternberg, a noted American publicist and author of such important books as "Germany And The Lightning War" and "Fivefold Aid To Britain", has contributed an important article, "One Billion Allies" in which he poses the question: "Has America the right to demand that Britain's war aims include not only a planned economy for Europe but the liberation of India and joint aid to China in resistance to Fascism and aggression?"

True, And Not True

"One billion allies in the fight for freedom and democracy", says Sternberg, "can be won in Asia and Europe through the combined efforts of England and the United States, provided that politically the Anglo-Saxon democracies are able to stand up to the gigantic tasks confronting them in this war."

Sternberg argues that to win over the sympathies and moral support of the peoples under the Nazi heel, Britain must issue a declaration that their aim is not the preservation of the privileges of their island and their empire. Then he adds:—

"If the British Government were to issue such a declaration today, it would not fail to command complete confidence. True, within the mother country there has been a progressive cleanup of ancient privilege .... Total war is thus progressively revolutionizing the entire British body politic. That is true of the mother country; it is not yet true of the entire empire. Above all, it does not apply to Britain's attitude toward India....."

"If Britain desires to prove in very deed to the nations of Europe subjugated by the Nazis, to the millions in Germany and Italy held in peonage by the Nazis and Fascists, that its aim is a truly free, truly democratic New Order in Europe and the world, then the decisive step is the liberation of India. . . . . ."

"Such a step on the part of Britain would indicate Britain's desire to win over as latent allies not only the one hundred million

(Continued On Page 3)

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Cunningham Of 'Mare Nostrum'

HE SMASHED THE DUCE'S FLEET

Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham.

IN the islands of the Aegean there are many little land-locked harbours which are guarded at their narrow entrance by high rocky promontories. One bright sunny day during the last war a British destroyer steamed between two of these headlands. She was met by a fusillade of rifle fire from Turks lying among the rocks only 50 yards away.

To the surprise of the enemy they were replied to in kind. From the side of the destroyer, from the scuttles and from loop-holes, rifles were suddenly poked out. They opened fire. On the bridge of the destroyer, determined to enter and find out for himself if this harbour were a submarine base, was a young naval officer with short hair. He was a commander. His name was Andrew Browne Cunningham; and his ship was the "Scorpion," writes John Knott in the "News Chronicle."

One day at Gibraltar there was the final of the tug-of-war between two battleships. The captain of one of them was sitting watching the struggle. His blue eyes twinkled and he turned to the friend beside him. "That tough, three from the end, was a stoker with me in a light cruiser two years ago." He knew the name, the rate and everything about men whom he'd commanded two years or more before. That captain with the blue eyes and hair slightly greying at the temples, who knew his men as if they were his own family, was Andrew Browne Cunningham.

Electric Shock

The captain of a destroyer on Mediterranean service at the beginning of 1939 once described a singular experience he had had on New Year's Day, 1939. He said he felt as if an electric shock had gone through the Mediterranean Fleet. Even the destroyers (the smallest units of a fleet in peace-time) felt as if something had happened. No signals had been made, nothing seemed to have happened, but something had. On January 1 an admiral—still with the same short figure—had hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. His hair was slightly greyer than when we first met him and his name was—Andrew Browne Cunningham.

"Andrew B."—that was a name famous in the Navy. Some cursed it; others swore by it: but all agreed that there was no more efficient officer in a Service where efficiency is hardly talked about.

"Andrew B."—captain of a destroyer in the Dover Patrol; out in the Baltic in 1920; in command of Home Fleet destroyer flotillas; in 1926 flag captain on the North America and West Indies Station; at the Defence College; captain of the Rodney; Commodore of Chatham Barracks; Rear-Admiral Commanding Destroyers—the Mediterranean Fleet; Vice-Admiral Commanding the Battle Cruisers; Second in Command, the Mediterranean Fleet. "Andrew B."—hard to the slackers, loved by those who could work hard—but always a legend. Look at his qualifications: courage, experience, high responsibility—he has always had the first, he learns from the second, he has never shirked, but has welcomed, the last.

Famous House

When Collingwood was commanding the Mediterranean Fleet after Nelson's death he wrote to his wife:

"Tell me, how do the trees which I planted thrive? Is there shade under the three oaks for a comfortable summer seat? Do the poplars grow at the walk, and does the wall of the terrace stand firm?"

There is an old house in Hampshire. It looks out across a lawn at the ruins of the palace built in 1129 by King Stephen for his brother, Bishop Blois of Winchester (the Danes had sacked and burned the village only a hundred years before). Henry II sat there to discuss ways and means for the Third Crusade. Richard Coeur de Lion feasted there and celebrated his ransom while wondering how to pay back the Jews. One day before he left for Agincourt Henry V wrote a letter there. William of Wykeham died there. Commonwealth Irregulars laid siege to it and a Heinkel, just the other day, dropped a bomb beside its fishpond. That house has been a part of our history. It still is. It is the home of Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, K.C.B., D.S.O.

R. A. F.'s Maintenance Command

It Can Supply Everything From A Nut To A New Aeroplane In A Moment!

By Wing Commander L. V. FRASER

British reserves of aircraft, fighters and bombers, ready for immediate operations stand at record high levels. They are kept in secret storehouses all over the country.

This revelation by Lord Beaverbrook draws attention to the work of a little known but vitally important part of the R. A. F. The Maintenance Command stands ready to supply all equipment, from a nut to a new aircraft ready to take the air, in Britain's increasing offensive. This is its inside story.

The Maintenance Command is a universal provider for operational stations at home and abroad. Thousands of men and women, masters of almost every trade, are working there at full speed to keep aircraft in the air or, should they come down in an unserviceable condition, to restore them to service without delay.

Four Groups

One group deals with general equipment, barrack stores and clothing; another with complete aircraft; a third with ammunition, fuel, oil and explosives; a fourth with salvage and repairs.

Repair depots are great workshops dealing expeditiously with every repairable piece of equipment used by the R. A. F. Thereinto come engines honourably scarred on service. Sometimes masses of dirty, greasy metal, hard to recognize. Within a few hours this mass of waste has taken on a new appearance. It is put through degreasing machinery, dismantled and sorted.

The various parts are buffed up into a new condition, faulty parts replaced and, as trollied racks pass round the shop, the engine begins once more to take its accustomed shape and it leaves the workshops, still with its own number, as good as new. In other workhops instruments damaged in service go through a similar process. They, too, whatever their state on arrival, pass out perfect again after the last inspection.

Salvage Section

Within the depot is a foundry where scrap metal is "boiled down" to be reshaped in casting beds and built into new tools and machinery. The salvage section is ever alert. Mobile crews stand by every hour of the twenty four. Should any aircraft, including the enemy's, crash, a unit moves off immediately. The crash is located, picked up and either repaired or reduced to scrap. Though an aircraft crashes on a mountainside, salvage crews will dismantle it, move it with care and send it to the proper destination. Not an ounce of metal, nor the smallest part of an instrument, is wasted.

Up mountains and through bogs, where neither horse nor tractor can go, the salvage party climbs. Parts of dismantled aircraft have to be carried by hand in places where no transport can get. During the bitter winter weather they have worked throughout the night in bogs or solid frozen earth with numbed hands. They have never left a job half-finished.

In a sense the Maintenance Command is the commercial side of the R. A. F. It operates as a large, closely-knit system which will follow a tiny part of an aircraft or a whole new squadron from the time it is ordered to the time it is delivered, keeping check on every move from manufacture to write-off.

Quick Supply

Throughout the country are depots stocked with every conceivable item—a new engine, new filing cabinet, hotplate for a mess or cold press for airscrews. Three quarters of a million different stores are classed by name. Any one can be obtained by sending a ten word message.

The greatest civilian business house have been combed for technical or executive skill to deal with the vast wholesale and retail distribution the Command undertakes, great stores investigated for quick delivery and "mail order systems", industrial combines examined for points of value in decentralisation and efficient servicing, the world's carrier systems looked into and modified to meet a greater business combination than even they handled. Stocks, hundreds of millions of pounds in value, are stored, shipped, checked and listed.

A gigantic fleet of cars and lorries constantly moves over the face of Britain delivering supplies. A hundred thousand tons of equipment and ammunition are handled monthly; road transport covers a million and a quarter miles monthly. The total effort is equivalent to moving 70 million tons around the earth in a year.

Motley Staff

In the ammunition depots stretch unending vistas of heavy, high explosive bombs, an earnest of the blow being delivered to Germany.

One equipment depot alone averages nearly 50,000 postings of stock each month and among the civilian staff working with the service is a strange assortment: a house demolisher in charge of China storage; a famous footballer who has won twenty cups; a messenger who won the V. C. and nurses, travellers, clergymen, miners and carpet-weavers.

Every unit is tied to every other. If one cannot supply immediately it is known which one can and, in a few seconds, the order is sent thither.

The little-known, vitally important Maintenance Command carries the business and of the R. A. F. on its shoulders and there is a keen, powerful body of men at its head, all experts in their own spheres. The R. A. F. is never in doubt of the service behind it. Its expansion increases, but its needs have been foreseen and, in steady order, its requirements are anticipated and met.

When Turkey Goes To War

Marshal Chakmak, Once Condemned To Death By The Sultan, Will Lead An Army Of Two Million!

As Hitler's diabolical war machine moves eastwards, all eyes are turned on Turkey.

In this article the author gives an idea of the fighting forces of Turkey and their leader, Marshal Feuzi Chakmak who may soon be called upon to mobilize in defence of his country against Nazi aggression.

Turkey, like her Greek neighbour, is the fortunate possessor of exceptionally able military leaders. The men who are in command of the Turkish armed forces are not mere theorists in their calling; they have furnished on more than one battlefield practical proofs of their professional skill.

By

EUGENE LE..NHOFF

For twenty years they have left no stone unturned to make the army and navy as strong as they can possibly be. Ever since the late Kemal first began to awaken the national conscience of his people, the expansion of the armed forces has been one of the first considerations. The great military victory of 1921-22 over the Greeks made possible by the political, intellectual and economic renaissance of Turkey after the Great War, is still interpreted as a warning against even the slightest slackening in the work of military preparedness.

20,000 Officers

Particular importance is attached to the training of a first-class corps of officers. From the first the Turkish High Command realised that modern warfare, with its new weapons, its revolutionised technique and methods which constitute a break with all tradition, calls for the highly specialised training of a large number of officers of all ranks. This principle has been consistently followed.

The latest official figurers, issued at the end of 1939, show a peacetime strength of twenty thousand officers. The adverse effect of the absence of such a body of leaders, quantitatively and qualitatively equal to their task, has been proved by the Italian defeats in Libya and Albania. The grave shortcomings of the Duce's army in this respect sealed its fate and were a powerful aid of the fine strategy and tactics of the British in Libya.

Soldier-President

The military policy of Turkey is greatly influenced by the fact that the head of the republic, President Ismet Ineunu, is not only a remarkable statesman, but himself a brilliantly successful officer. The President, whose military profile and sharply defined warlike features are in contrast to his almost fragile-looking body, is a soldier by conviction. His great victory over the Greeks at Ineunu in

TURKEY ON GUARD.

The monument of national victory in Ankara symbolizes the country's determination to be free.

1921, when he was Ismet Pasha, besides adding a glorious page to Turkish history, earned for the President the name of which he is now known.

Chakmak

The Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces is the Chief of the General Staff, Marshal Feuzi Chakmak, formely Feuzi Pasha. He is a man of fifty-six with a dark brown face from which eyes of a still darker hue gaze keenly out on the world. His movements are quick and sprightly. Chakmak is a powerful, dynamic personality with experience of war on several fronts.

He fought in Tripoli against the Italians and in the first Balkan war took part in the fierce battles along the River Vardar. In 1915 he commanded a brigade at Gallipoli, but came little into contact with the German Commander-in-Chief, General Liman von Sanders. Although Liman admired the clever tactician, the latter could not conceal his antipathy for imperialist Germany. Later, Chakmak was engaged in heavy fighting against the Russians in the Caucasus. Towards the end of the war he was appointed Minister for War by the last of the Sultans. Furious at his ruler's policy of surrender, Chakmak resigned in 1919 and linked his fortunes with Kemal Pasha, who had just then landed at Samssoum as a preliminary to war with Greece. Both men were sentenced by the Sultan to death.

Chakmak contributed much towards raising the morale and efficiency of his troops. The Anatolian Turks were always magnificent soldiers and under their new leaders their dash and elan developed an irresistible strength. In his treatment of men, Chakmak combined iron discipline with a paternal affection. He had a very large personal share in the victory of Sakarca, where he was in command of the Second Army and conducted operations, not from Army headquarters, but from among his men in the front line.

In 1922 Kemal promoted him Commander-in-Chief and made him a Marshal. In the former capacity he devoted himself heart and soul to carrying out the reforms of his friend and master, Kemal.

In one respect, it is true, the views of the two men diverged. In matters of religion Attaturk was a pronounced freethinker, while Chakmak is a faithful follower of Islam. During the war of independence the General would often break off the study of his maps to devote himself to prayer. At the same time neither piety nor an ascetic attitude towards his profession interfere with a healthy and vigorous enjoyment of private life. He prides himself on his dancing and is fond of a game of poker.

Hates Nazis

If the Marshal had little love for the Germany of William II, his aversion for Hitler's Third Reich is much stronger still. The repeated rejection of the Nazi wooings of Ankara was due in no small measure to Chakmak, who remained fully alive to the dangers with which Hitlerism threatened Turkey as well as others—especially after the establishment of the Axis.

For this reason much weight attached to his decided views during the negotiations which preceded the Turkish alliance with Great Britain in 1939. Chakmak also warmly encouraged the creation of an indigenous armaments industry with British help against Germany's attempts to secure this business as a monopoly for herself. Not all von Papen's threats and inducements could deflect the Marshal from his purpose.

Two Million Men!

The peace strength of Chakmak's army is thirty divisions, but in war two million men are at his disposal. Army mechanisation has made great strides in the last few years and a substantial proportion of the infantry divisions, artillery regiments and anti-aircraft and anti- tank units are now motorised. The artillery, which includes a number of fortress batteries for defence of the Straits, was always comparatively strong.

The Nazis fully realise the great qualities of their potential enemy, Chakmak, and they respect and fear him. Their leading military organ, "Deutsche Wehr", has repeatedly praised his measures of army reform. After the summer manoeuvres in Thrace last year, which made exceptional demands upon the army's efficiency, "Deutche Wehr" published several long articles analysing the performance of what it called "Chakmak's splendidly trained and excellently equipped troops."

A HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH—Kemal during the battle of Gallipoli. The Turks fought alongside the Germans in the last war. Will they fight the Germans in this one?

FATHER OF TURKEY—Late Kemal Attaturk with his Ministers and Generals, Marshal Chakmak can be seen beside Kemal.

When Your Emotional Headlights Are On

CATHARTIC METHOD OF HALF SLEEP AS CURE FOR BOTTLED EMOTIONS

ON a motor tour I once saw a number of other cars running in broad daylight with their headlights turned on. Someone explained this by saying that these car owners feared to overcharge their batteries on their long runs, and so took this means of shunting off the surplus power developed by their generators.

There is a type of people, sometimes called "temperamental," who treat the energy developed in their own bodies as these car owners did. They turn their emotions on by day as well as by night. These people are emotional about things that are not appropriate for an 'emotional' reaction any more than a headlight is appropriate for running in a blazing sun, writes Wilfred Lay in "Psychology".

A very extraordinary discovery has been made by a Swiss physician, Dr. Ludwig Frank, of Zurich—namely, that there is a type of people (although this may be true of all of us) that have emotional headlights turned on all the time, which, of course, they cannot see. They have unconscious emotions—feelings that have either escaped their attention or have been with an effort of will forced into a state of unconsciousness.

A clerk is unjustly treated by his employer. He dare not openly express his anger for fear of injuring his chances of advancement, or even jeopardizing his job. So he forces back into his heart the angry words that arise in his mind, and pretends not to be angry. But his anger cannot be absolutely checked, annihilated at once. Being, in the clerk's mind, separated from the employer, where it rightly belongs, it fastens itself on the nearest and most available substitute.

Unattached Anger

It may attach itself to his wife, if the clerk has one. He may come home in a very bad temper, irritate his wife by his bearish manners, evoke some tart or peevish retort from her, and a marital quarrel may ensue, where the husband finds his wife most unjust and unreasonable.

Unattached anger is like a vacuum. Nature abhors it. If the clerk had not a wife, he might drop his burden of anger on the lift attendant, the bus conductor, the barber, or his most intimate friend.

The importance of Dr. Frank's discovery is just here, that so many people have their anger, or other emotions, detached from the thing they are conscious of, and their not daring to attach it to any person or thing of which they are aware causes it to become attached to something of which they are not aware. Then they lose control of it. In a new sense they lose their temper.

Bottled Emotions

Frank has found that these bottled emotions are the cause of many diseases, both mental and physical, and that the cure of these diseases is accomplished by uncorking the bottled emotions. These bottled emotions, which are physical reverberations through the whole body, have not continued till they naturally subsided, as all reverberations ought to, but they have been suddenly stopped, or transferred into reverberations of other types. Possibly they have been transformed from free into latent energy; but the human body, on the contrary, is a machine for turning latent energy into free energy. In all people who consciously suppress their emotions there is a great danger that the energy confined will damage the container.

The container may be a "voluntary" or an "involuntary" muscle, or set of muscles, a gland, or a portion of nerve or brain tissue. The damage done is the putting out of tune of the postural tonus or tension of some or all of these muscles.

Thus, as in a piano, if but 'one' of the strings is stretched too tight, not only that one but every other note that is struck with it will produce a tone that is discordant in some respect. In the human body and mind one of the reverberations is too high pitched, or is muffled altogether as by a damper that will not lift. Almost anything will do this unnecessary damping or stretching, even an idea. A shock of any kind, a sharp word, a tormenting thought, will have its energy transformed into a muscle tension, which, though but a single one may be in the multitudes of muscles in the body will be maintained instead of relaxed. It is much as if an arm or a neck became stiff.

Purge Bad Feelings

A bottled emotion, then, is like a stiff muscle which we cannot relax, and which does not relax itself spontaneously. A state of society, more advanced and progressive than our present-day one, would say frankly to its members: "If you feel bad, for Heaven's sake get it off your chest and you will feel better, and so shall we." If everyone would take this attitude toward everyone else there would be far less bad feeling in the world, and far less bad health; for everyone could be to everyone else the same kind of physician that Dr. Frank is to his patients.

Do not think for a moment that the doctor just sits in his consulting-room and serves as a dumping ground for the bad feelings of his patients, or that they merely come to him to swear and to throw things at him. That, if it were the case, would be only a minor part of his cure, which depends for a part of its technique largely upon the actual unwillingness of people, particularly those sensitive ones whose bad feelings have made their health bad, to talk about themselves, or say or do anything not most agreeable to the person in whose company they may happen to be.

Dr. Frank makes his patients unconscious and, in a state of unconsciousness, educates them to express their bad feelings (incidentally, they become better able to express their good feelings, too), and this helps them to make successes of lives that, before his treatment, were practically failures.

The Swiss doctor hypnotizes, or semi-hypnotizes, his patients in order to get at what is hidden in their unconscious mentality. He gently and carefully removes the "lid", which everyone is from infancy so well trained to hold tight down on his inner life, that he is absolutely unable to relax his cramp-like hold on it. Dr. Frank calls his method the cathartic method of half sleep. The patient in this state is asleep, but knows he is asleep; and he has extraordinarily vivid visions. The scenes through which he has gone, from the earliest time in his life, when he could not understand anything at all, down to the events of yesterday, are all likely to appear, in the half sleep, before his astonished eyes. And they bring with them all the emotion that was not worked off—"abreacted," Frank calls it—at the time, but was corked up in a still fizzing state.

Mental Surgery

If you go to this physician for a chronic stomach trouble, you may cry and rant and tremble and shake; and after an hour or two of this "abreaction," you may feel quite exhausted. It is, indeed, a sort of mild mental surgery done under an anaesthetic.

At the beginning of the treatment you may be quite unconscious in the half sleep, but the Frank methods is to teach you to become partly conscious of what is going on in your mind and body. He believes that you ought to know as much of your past life as you can stand, and he gradually trains you to stand it all, no matter how bad in your own eyes it has been. For no one can be said to have perfect health, physical and intellectual, who is ashamed or afraid to look at any part of his body or soul. There is at least one part of your body you cannot see, namely, the back of your head, and Frank, figuratively speaking, hands you for that purpose a double mirror—the half sleep.

This mental surgery is exceedingly mild in comparison with actual surgery, and the patient is left with an unmutilated body and a very much revivified mind, for, in the abreaction of the emotions taking place in the half sleep, Fear, Man's worst enemy, is conquered. It is much as if the patient, while experiencing those frights and terrors in his earlier life, had been afraid at those times, and had feared to show fear, which only doubled the trouble. And it is much as if the trembling and the shaking, which the patient feared to show at the accident or the fire or the runaway or whatever it was had been condensed at the time because of "what people might think"—preserved, accumulated and even fermented, and just had to be let loose before they naturally exploded and wrecked the poor human vessel who had bottled them up.

The biggest point in the whole matter is this: that when you have let out those caged animals within you, they can be domesticated, broken to the harness of modern civilized life. We should certainly brand a man a fool if he raised in his stable a hundred colts, and fed and watered them, and never broke them to harness or hired anyone else to break them.

Anyone is similarly a foolish person who has a hundred horsepower of energy in his own body and mind which is not broken to carriage or cart, but eats good oats all day and stamps and kicks out the insides of the barn. That is practically what the unconscious emotions do in large numbers of people. Some individuals commit crimes, others suicide, still others get chronic dyspepsia, all on account of emotions of which they are not, and cannot become aware.

And they will continue to do so until a greater explciter than Frank devises a method of multiplying indefinitely the number of specialists who are competent to induce, understand and guide the ideas of the patient in the hypnotic half sleep catharsis—and keep people from burning their headlights in the daytime.

DEFINITIONS

'Pessimist': One who always sees microbes in the milk of human kindness.

'Hard-boiled': One who thinks he is hard-boiled when he is only half-baked.

'Temperamental Person': One who is ninety-five per cent., temper, five per cent mental.

'Anarchy': Where everyone is so free that no one can do as he would like to do.

'Diplomacy': The art of letting someone else have 'your' way.

'Peace': A blessing that can be made perpetual if nations will agree not to make new wars until they have paid for old ones.

'Wit': A man who says what you would have said if you'd thought of it.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN WHO HAD NO GLAMOUR

(Continued from Page 4)

gypsy woman stood at her side as her mistress bathed in the warmed, perfumed, diluted blood of her latest victim.

"Now", said Elisabeth to her dazed and horror stricken husband, "at last I have found the only secret formula for everlasting beauty, the formula none but Dili and myself knows. No woman on earth can be as beautiful as I, bathing in blood."

Well, this was a bit too strong, even for a husband coming home from the brutality of wars. Bathory was forced by public insistence to condemn his wife to death. Next day, the insane smile still on her lips, she was beheaded in the market place at Csejte, preceded by the gypsy woman.

And if you don't believe this tale, go to the Budapest Museum of Art and look for the painting of Elisabeth Bathory by Stephen Csok. It shows Elisabeth watching her servants beating the peasant girls as they run through the forest. She sits in a big armchair swathed in furs, smiling cruelly at their misery.

Nice girl Elisabeth.

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FAMOUS SHRINE AT PALNI—AND OTHER HILL TEMPLES OF SOUTH INDIA

By P. S. SUBRAMANIAM

SOUTH India, generally speaking, is famous for hill temples. Of these there are a great many varieties. The most common of them consist of hillocks surmounted by picturesque little temples, while not infrequently one may find a temple perched on the slopes or perhaps at the foot of a hillock instead of on the very top of it.

A hill temple has certain special features as distinguished from an ordinary temple. The street leading to the hill, the long corridor-like flight of steps and the gold-painted 'gopuram' (tower) all help to make a hill temple lovely and facinating. More important than this, however, is the fact that hill temples take their fame from the legends and it is here that they are regarded as distinctly superior to ordinary temples. Festivals are observed all round the year; the legend is then remembered and discussed with veneration by thousands of pilgrims.

Harijans Not Barred

Last Friday, 11th April, came 'Panguni Uttiram', a festival of special importance observed in many Hill temples. At the famous Hill shrine of Palni, in the Madura District, pilgrims arrived in thousands for 'darshan' of the God Dandayudapaniswami. At the foot of the hill there is a sacred pool, and festival day usually starts here with a bath. Thereafter the pilgrim begins to climb the hill, and in doing so fulfils an old vow—a sacred promise—by which he undertakes this trip on this auspicious day.

Arriving at the top of the hill, one finds himself at the tail end of a huge and surging crowd which moves slowly towards the shrine. One may see here a fair number of Harijans, too; two years ago when the Congress ministry was in office, the temple authorities lifted the ban on Harijans and the latter have taken full advantage of the reform. They come in small numbers and join the crowd, tiptoeing their way to catch a glimpse of the deity.

He Went Round The Universe

The legendary greatness of Palni is told in the 'puranas'. According to this, Lord Siva once told his two sons Ganesh and Subramanya that whoever among them would go round the universe quicker than the other would receive from him (Shiva) a prize. Subramanya thereupon set out on a long journey, while his elder brother Ganesh, telling himself that his parents, Shiva and Parvati, comprised the whole universe, quickly walked round them once and claimed the prize. When Subramanya returned at the end of his journey round the universe, he found that Ganesh had cleverly carried away the prize; disillusioned, he left Kailas and coming down to the earth settled on the Palni Hill. Siva and Parvati followed him to Palni but try however they might Subramanya could not be consoled or persuaded to return with them.

Umbrella Rock

Sankaridurg, which in Tamil means the Hill with the shape of a conch, has a temple with a rich legendary importance. It is situated in the Salem District a few miles off the Erode Railway junction. The place is important as much for its religious sanctity as for its historical connections. The legend mentions a sage Koundinya who, arriving at this hillock one day, desired to worship the Lord Vishnu. Thereupon the Lord appeared in the form of Chennakeshwara and gave "darshan" to the sage.

The temple now stands at the top of the hill which is about twice as big as Palni. Walking along the three-mile bridle path, the visitor arrives at a small reservoir or spring where the water is extremely chill to the touch. The reason given is that a rock resembling an umbrella covers this area permanently and protects it from the sun's rays. This water is reputed to have the power of curing certain malignant diseases and people often flock here to try this strange cure.

Tippoo's Resort

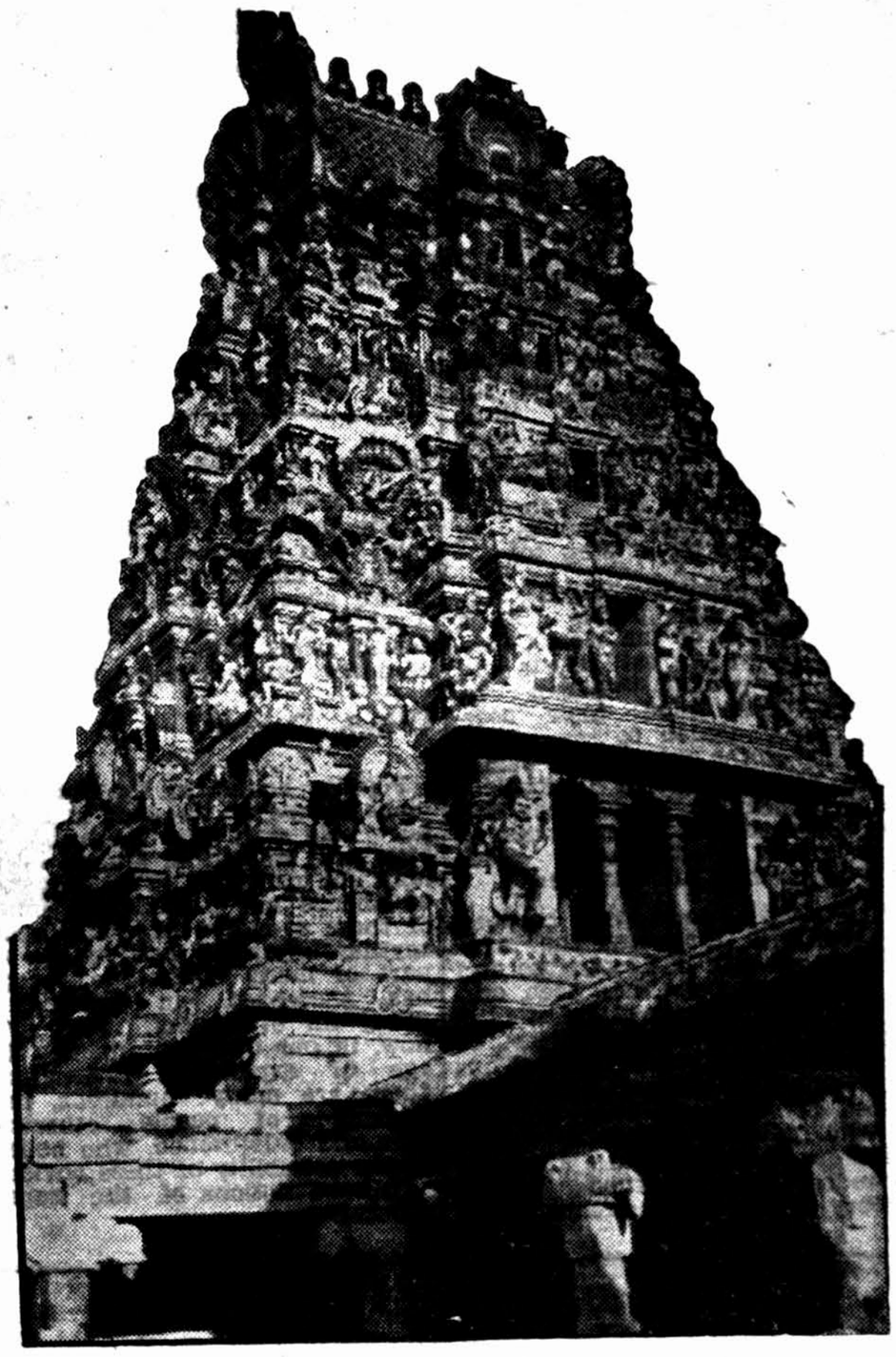
The historical importance of Sankaridurg is in connection with the Carnatic wars, when Tippoo, realizing the strategic value of this hillock built a strong fortress below the temple. The ruins of the old Fort, the granaries for storing food supplies for the army, and the dungeons in which Tippoo hurled his prisoners of war have all been preserved here under the Protected Monuments Act. The route to the temple itself is through the ruins of the old fortress.

Punctual Eagles

Tirukkazhukundram, fifty miles south-west of Madras City, has a hill temple of great sanctity. The hill with the tank below it has a striking resemblance to Palni, but unlike at Palni crowds gather here throughout the year to witness a strange spectacle. Two eagles arrive at this hill at a fixed hour each morning to partake of the offering given by the temple priest. The regularity with which these birds arrive here daily is most striking. They come swooping down from the skies all on a sudden at a fixed hour and give "darshan" to the waiting pilgrims. After the birds have partaken of some of the food, the remainder is distributed to the crowd which accepts it as a divine offering. According to the legend, the birds who are believed to be two 'rishis' in disguise, have their morning bath at Rameswaram and arrive at Tirukkazhukundram for their midday meal.

Tiruvannamalai in the South Arcot district has a famous Saivite shrine, the temple standing at the base of a hill. The famous Deepam festival which takes place here in January each year attracts thousands of visitors from all parts of South India. The hill is illuminated on that occasion, and the crowds wait to witness the famous 'beacon' on the top of the hill. Tiruvannamalai has a pride of place in the Hindu mythology, and is the favourite resort of the most devout of Saivites in Southern India.

Mention of Tiruvannamalai brings to one's memory the famous Ramanashramam which stands very near this town. No one who visits Tiruvannamalai can fail to pay a visit to the ashram of the venerable Sri Ramana Maharshi, the great philosopher and saint.



ALL THE DEITIES:—This beautiful 'Gopuram' or tower of the Palni Hill temple contains an image of every important deity mentioned in Hindu scriptures.

HALLOWED HILL.—The sacred lake provides a fascinating reflection of the picturesque-looking Palni hill and temple. Photos—Author.

Black Magic In Malabar

"FROM GHAUSTIES AND GHOULIES AND LONG-LEGGITY BEASTIES GOD LORD DELIVER US,"—IS STILL THE NIGHT PRAYER ON WEST COAST

By A. MADHAVAN

People believe that the evil spirits favour those who please them and act as their servants. At the bidding of these masters, these evil spirits go about doing harm and spreading terror among the poor and illiterate victims. At the intercession of the witch-doctor, these nefarious activities of the spirits are put a stop to!

Such are popular beliefs entertained by the people in a greater portion of the West Coast. The power of the evil spirits and the human control that can be exercised over them have been consistently denied by the great religions of the world; the existence of these spirits themselves has been denied by science; still people continue to spend money and labour in combating evils that never had an existence!

The strip of land lying between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, south of Mangalore and north of the Cape, has been credited with the position of the land of mystics and mysticism, of magic and the black art. Thus this corner of the world has produced Sri Sankara, the greatest of the mystics who believed this whole world as unreal and expounded the renowned "Maya" theory of life. The birthplace of Sankara is again the seat of many popular beliefs that are surely unworthy of that great soul; it is the seat of the basest form of idol-worship, the land where gods and goddesses are invoked in the prosecution of family feuds and the destruction of entire families and villages.

Witch Doctor

Popular beliefs in the power of black magic to do good and evil have held sway over the minds of men and women of almost every land for centuries. The advance of science has proved that many of these so-called phenomena are myths; organised activity on the part of many enlightened people has succeeded in eradicating many an evil belief, yet, even now, in our own century, in this age of expanding rationalism, there are many hundreds, nay, thousands, of people, otherwise wise and enlightened, who believe in the possibility of these obviously absurd notions of the supernatural.

Money and energy have been spent in doing harm to people; money to get the aid of the witch-doctor, energy to combat the effects of the black art. One feels that we are no better in having made such rapid strides in our march to a higher stage of evolution because, after all, the people are still groping in the terrible darkness and nightmares of the middle ages.

The age-old conception of the intercession of the evil spirits in favour of some wicked person who wants to harm the poor folk has not lost its hold on the minds of the people. It grips them with metallic claws and holds them down so forcibly that, as the last straw affords some hope to the drowning man, the poor ignorant victim of fear spends all that he has and more that he might be able to please the evil-spirit and his earthly plenipotentiary, the witch-doctor.

"Odiyans"

The most dreadful and common kind of black magic known to the practitioners of this art is known as the "Odiyan". An "odiyan," according to the accounts given me by the people, is a human being, the magician himself, masquerading as an animal and murdering the person whom the employer of the magician wanted to get rid of. Sometimes the animal takes the form of a bull, on other occasions, dogs and at still others, elephants. It is sated that the ability of the magician to take the forms of the higher animals depend on his capacity to do certain penances.

Of course this writer has no personal experience of even one such performance though he has lived in places where they say this scourge is most prevalent. A number of otherwise sensible and normal people, however, do believe in the existence of such possibilities. They say that the animal will be short of one limb or will be tailless. To a person in the know of things, they say, the "odiyan" can be distinguished. The practitioners of this art use some medicine which they apply in the vicinity of the left ear and then the transformation takes place.

The modes of operation of these "odiyans" vary. A friend of

(Continued on Page 32)

Educationist And Humanist

Last Tributes To Late Prof. N. G. Welinkar

By G. A. CHANDAVARKAR

In the death on Wednesday, 26th March 1941, of Prof. N. G. Welinkar at Indore in his 74th year, the educational world has lost a profound scholar and an eminent Professor and the Theistic movement a pious and a sincere worker.

When the time comes to write a history of the Protestant Reform Movements in Western India, his unostentatious work will have to be recorded in one of its chapters prominently. He was not only an eminent educationist but also a sincere reformed who worked silently for the betterment of the so-called Depressed Classes in and outside the Bombay Presidency. In fact, his whole life was dedicated to the cause of education and religious and social reform.

A Pioneer

After a brilliant career in the Bombay University, he joined the Wilson College as a Professor of Latin and History. The Bombay Students Brotherhood owes its very existence to his indefatigable labours. That institution has played a prominent part in widening the intellectual horizon of the students and thereby advanced the cause of Intellectual co-operation on an international basis. If he had then chosen to get up the ladder of Government service he would have certainly reached the highest rung.

But he purposely seemed to have chosen the path of driving a lonely furrow in the field of education which, he thought, could be cultivated better by private enterprise and individual labour. In 1899 he founded a High School at Bombay which by the way is said to have been the first institution to introduce co-education. The Poor Boys' Seminary also owes its existence to his forethought. As the Superintendent of the Bombay Municipal Schools and as the Secretary of the Teachers' Association he rendered very valuable services. Besides being a member of the Senate of the Bombay University and an Hon. Fellow, he was the first Indian Examiner in Latin and later of English as well. He was for some years the Principal of the Dayal Singh College, at Lahore.

Work In Hyderabad

In 1914 he joined the Educational Service of H.E.H. the Nizam as the Chief Inspector of High Schools and the Secretary of the Government Examinations. When Dr. A. Latifi, M.A., I.C.S., the Director of Public Instruction, was reorganising the educational system Mr. Welinkar's wide experience was to him of inestimable value. It was just the time when the foundations of the Osmania University were being laid by the farsighted policy of the then Mr. (now Rt. Hon'ble Sir) Akbar Hydari, Mr. Welinkar joined the University College as a Professor of English.

Religious Activities

By his profound scholarship and masterly expositions of the works of literary giants like Shakespeare, Milton and Wordsworth he gained immense popularity among the students. He was a literary critic of a high order and his lectures on Literary Criticism, printed in the form of pamphlets, and his book on "General English" published by Messrs. Sreniwasa Varadachari and Co., of Madras were at one time very popular. His public utterances and lectures in Hyderabad attracted large audiences and established his fame as an orator of no mean order. His tongue was persuasive, his reasoning cogent and his marshalling of facts and figures marvellous. Owing to ill-health he was forced to retire after about ten years' meritorious services in the Education Department in Hyderabad.

In the latter half of the last century when as the result of impact of western civilisation the Indian Renaissance Movement was in progress, one aspect of which was the foundation of the Brahmo and the Prarthana Samaj at Bombay he threw himself heart and soul in them. In close collaboration with men like Dr. Bhandarkar, Justice M. G. Ranade and Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar he worked for the progress of the movement. He was powerfully influenced by the Bhakti cult of Marathi saints like Janoba and Tukaram and for the matter of that, of saints like Francis of Assissi and the Philosophies of Carlyle and Emercon.

He was an eclectic pure and simple. For Christian, Persian or Hindu mysticisms he had great attraction. When he transferred his activities to Hyderabad he found a wider scope for his zeal in social and religious matters. He worked enthusiastically and at the same time unostentatiously for the uplift of the backward classes. He collected large amounts from public subscriptions and had the proud privilege and great pleasure of erecting a splendid Brahmo Mandir at Hyderabad. He even approached H. H. the late Maharaja of Gaekwar and got from him a munificent donation of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose. To-day the Mandir here stands as a monument to his theistic zeal. More far-reaching in its consequences is his work in this direction. On the sands of religious history he has left perhaps more indelible prints.

Apart from his being a great educationist and a sincere theist, he was also great as a man. Any one who could cultivate his acquaintance, be he the humblest of the humble or the poorest of the poor, would be first struck by his genial dispositions and sympathetic talks. In my close contact with him for over 12 years, I never found him any time lose his temper even at the worst provocation. The smiling face of a splendid conversationalist, the penetrating eyes of a real rationalist and a friendly shake of his gentle hands were also profoundly impressive.

His heart was full of sympathy for the afflicted. By the bedside of many a friend of his during illness, that gentle figure would stand and administer gentle but powerful doses of hope and sympathy. When the Influenza epidemic of 1918 was raging in Hyderabad, from personal experience I record, he would invariably attend to the comforts of the sick and the bereaved. At least I felt that an angelic soul was standing by my bedside then, I was at the time bereft of three loving souls at one stroke. It was he that he consoled me both by words and deeds.

His was a pious soul. Pride, vanity, egotism jealousy and hatred were all conspicuous by their absence. When once he lost some thousands in an investment and one of his nearest relations found fault with him for his lack of foresight, he calmly remarked:—"What great havoc the earthquake in Japan has created! Loss sometimes is inevitable and we should bear it with fortitude."

When a teacher who felt that he was by him not recommended for his promotion was showering very unpleasant remarks on him, Mr. Welinkar remarked "Please do not lose temper. Anger does not, and cannot, fetch promotion. Work sincerely and when you deserve it you will get it." There was at the time no trace of revenge or wrath at all on his gentle face. To be brief he was an ideal gentleman. May his soul rest in peace!

BOOKS TO DEFEAT DICTATORS

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"Lies As Allies"

Oxford University Press To Publish Collection Of Hitler's Speeches!

By Janet Leeper

The immense variety and range of the books published by the Oxford Press are well-known. That these activities should be carried on without interruption to-day is the measure of the importance attached by Sir Humphrey Milford and the Oxford University authorities to the production of books in wartime.

"Of course we are carrying on as usual", said Sir Humphrey, when I went to see him at Oxford, and expressed my pleasure at a long delayed work of research having appeared in spite of the war. "It is only by continuing our work in wartime that we can prepare for peace," and he led me into his study where the great Oxford Dictionary, the wonder of the publishing world and the only one of its kind in the world, the new edition of Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, the Dictionary of National Biography, the Oxford History of Music and other standard works lined the shelves.

ADMIRER OF YEATS

On the mantelpiece were recently published books—a Kikuyu grammar, transcribing queer African sounds into equivalent symbols, a history of Mediaeval Austria by Allen Leeper, a critical study of the poetry of W. B. Yeats by Louis Macniece, himself a poet of distinction. I opened Macniece's book and read: "If I were making a general anthology of shorter English poems, I should want to include some sixty by W. B. Yeats."

"Tow do you feel about that?", I asked, knowing Sir Humphrey's keen interest in anthologies and remembering all those beautiful standard Oxford editions of the poets. "I don't know if I should want to include quite as many as all that," said Sir Humphrey, "but I should certainly want to include a great many." It was not surprising to find he was a warm admirer of the Irish poet.

LOTHIAN'S SPEECHES—AND HITLER'S!

"Tell me what you are publishing in the spring." I said, after I had looked at a number of other books on a variety of subjects, "for that will be of the greatest interest to our readers."

Sir Humphrey's answer was to spring to his feet and to go into an adjacent room, bringing back with him a bundle of advance proof sheets from the spring catalogue. On the first page was a notice of the American Speeches of Lord Lothian, published under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

"This will have an enormous circulation." I said, and we talked with regret of the brilliant career which had been so suddenly and tragically cut off. 'Hitler's Speeches', carefully collated by Professor Norman Baynes, 'Lies as Allies' an indictment of German propaganda by Lord Maugham, a former Lord Chancellor, and a history of the first year of war by Edgar McInnes, a Canadian historian who has watched events from across the Atlantic, were other books directly bearing on the war which were scheduled for publication.

"How is it that a book on the Jacobean and Caroline stage comes from Chicago University," I asked.

"That is an inevitable result of the war," said Sir Humphrey. "But I think you will find these volumes a worthy successor to Chambers' monumental works on the Mediaeval and Elizabethan stage, and all credit is due to Chicago for continuing the series."

40,000 QUOTATIONS

'The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations' was the next item to catch my eye. "What a delightful book!" I exclaimed, having often longed for just such a book and thinking of all those cross-word puzzle solvers who would fall upon it with avidity.

"That has been under discussion for many years," said Sir Humphrey. "A group of people have been actively engaged on it since 1934, and there will be more than 40,000 quotations in it, which should be more than enough to cover all normal human needs."

Looking through the proofs, I noticed, a new series, "The World To-day, of which the first two volumes are to be devoted to the U. S. A. and the third to South America More than a thousand historians have collaborated to produce a much needed 'Dictionary of American History'.

'The Odyssey of Homer,' translated by T. E. Lawrence, is now to appear in the Hesperides edition and Professor Wilson Knight has written about Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley and Keats under the title 'The Starlit Dome'. Sir Humphrey appears as editor of a new volume in the Clarendon English Series which is devoted to Browning. There is to be a book on English Mediaeval wall painting which will be welcomed by all who know the work of Professor Tristram, and a volume in the 'Legacy' series on 'The Legacy of Egypt' by Professor Glanville. A dozen more fascinating titles caught my eye, but it was time to go.

MIRACULOUSLY SAVED.

"What has happened to your office in London?" I asked, for I knew the beautiful 17th Century building in the vicinity of St. Paul's was still used for the Music Department and I feared it might have been burnt out in the recent fire bomb raid on the City.

"I went to see it after the fire," said Sir Humphrey. "It was an incredible sight—an oasis in the surrounding desert. All round it fires had raged and buildings had been destroyed, but Amen House itself was miraculously unharmed."

LATE LORD LOTHIAN

Whose American speeches will shortly be published by the Oxford University Press.

Sir Humphrey Milford became Publisher to the University of Oxford in 1913. Under his wise guidance, works of erudition and scholarship, new editions of standard authors, anthologies, the 'World's Classics' and other famous series as well as books on topical subjects continue to pour from the Press, inspite of the war. Tall and spare, with grey hair and dancing blue eyes, Sir Humphrey believes in fighting dictators with knowledge.

'SRIJUT' GANDHI LIBELLED!

"BHAGNAGAR STRUGGLE" by S. R. Date.

"Bhagnagar struggle", according to the author, is a brief history of the movement led by Hindu Mahasabha in Hyderabad State in 1938-39. Mr. Date started well by giving a brief account of Hyderabad's past history, but the moment he comes to the present day politics, he looses his balance and descends to mere abuse. To him, excepting the Hindu Sabha and the Arya Samaj and their stars, everything else is vile. Hyderabad is anti-Hindu because there is no civil liberty there, and Bombay Congress Government was pro-Muslim because it demanded Security from "Trikal" and checked the communal activities of the Hindu Sabha at Sholapur. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is condemned "for being distressed at the persecution of the subjects of Mysore, Travancore and other Hindu States". The poet Rabindranath Tagore is censured for "he could not spare a couplet in condemnation of the Nizam." And Mahatma Gandhi, (who, by the way is only a Srijut by courtesy, while every volunteer of the Mahasabha is a Swamy or Dharamveer) is dubbed as a traitor and a liar. The Congress is charged with "shameless betrayal" and Muslim is only a "Goonda."

Apart from the abuse and its tiring repetition, the political philosophy of the book is difficult to understand. Mr. Date cannot see the simple truth that Hindus being in the majority, a fight for civil liberty for all would mean civil liberty for Hindus also. He must have Hindu civil liberty and Hindu civil liberties union like the Hindu "Pani" and Muslim "Pani." Sjt. Savarkar is quoted as saying:—"The Hindu Sabha refused to fight under lying colours of a common Hindu-Muslim movement. Whether this is called by the tyrants of the Pseudo-Nationalist Congressites as anti-national or Communal, we care a fig for the name."

Here is more of political philosophy and logic. Mr. Date says: "To call any Hindu Movement communal and kill it has become the propaganda of the Gandhian section of the Congress. They are unable to distinguish between what is communal and, therefore, antinational and what is communal and national. The Muslim League is obviously a communal and anti-national body.... On the other hand, Hindu Sabha, a so-called communal body, is entirely national. Hindudom cannot be differentiated from nationhood. It is the Hindus, who have formed the nation."

In dealing with his political opponents, Mr. Date has no scruples in hitting below the belt. To a State Congressman's statement that the Arya Samaj Movement is confined to a particular social class in the greater Maharashtra, and that it is detrimental not only to Hyderabad but to the entire nation." Mr. Date replies by saying "These filthy conceptions are only to be found in the stigmy and pigmy minds" and calls "this wretched man.....a hireling of Jamnalal Bajaj-banker of the Congress'." The allegation is obvious. While in another place Mr. Date admits that for the Hindu Sabha Movement "money was spent like water" and mourns that while volunteers came from as far as Bannu and Lahore, the people of Hyderabad did not join in sufficient numbers.

Mr. Date makes some serious charges against the Hyderabad State, and that is a matter for the Government to answer It is a pleasant change to find him quoting statistics, however one-sided. The Nizam is said to be spending all his money in prosetylization; the proportion of Hindus among the Jagirdars is given as 2 to 3, and in the State services as 3 to 5; the Police is charged with cruelty to political prisoners, and the Muslim in general are accused of killing and rioting in spite of their being in a minority. But he does not quote statistics for the reader to judge if the increase in the Muslim population has been abnormal, nor does he explain why it is not growing faster, in spite of infiltration from outside, (which is the basis of the "Mulki" movement) and the general fecundity of the Muslims. He does not also give us comparative figures of the communal ratio of Jagirdars and State services in other provinces or States like Bengal, Kashmir or Gwalior. He is far too prejudiced to be able to see that these alone do not determine a community's prosperity. Can we measure the prosperity of Parsis or the Marwaris by their number in Government service? Nor can he see that the family favouritism of the few especially in higher places does not prove

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OUR SHORT STORY

By JAMES FREEMAN

Quite A Case

"WELL", I said, "it looks like quite a case."

"Yeah", Inspector Joe Hopkins said, "quite a case." Then he added: "But somebody murdered Reggie Toliver."

"So?" I said, arching the brows. "How is it you're so sure Reggie just didn't decide to end it all and take a shot of poison?"

"He wasn't the type", said Hopkins. "Besides, he wouldn't do it with a girl looking him in the eye. If a girl saw him do it she'd scream. There weren't any screams around here this afternoon were there, Julien?" he asked, turning to the butler.

"I heard none, sir," said Julien.

"But you're sure Reggie had lunch with a girl in the summer house?"

"He said he was to have lunch with one of the young ladies in the summer house, sir."

"But you don't know which one, which girl, I mean?"

"No, sir. When I had things ready he told me he didn't need me any longer."

"And you didn't see which girl entered the summer house?"

"No, sir. As you can see, the summer house is screened from the main house by shrubbery."

"That's so," said Hopkins, rubbing his chin. "After you found Reggie's body, you touched nothing?"

"No, sir," said Julien. "I notified the police immediately."

"How many people are here for Reggie's week-end party?"

"Fifteen, sir."

"And how many of the females had Reggie had down here before at one time or another?"

"Three that I know of, sir."

"A regular old rounder," I put in. "Does that narrow the list of suspects down to three?"

"If it did, things would be easier, wouldn't they?" said Hopkins. "Let's go take a look in the summer house."

So we did. The place was a cozy affair, rather dimly lighted. There were empty luncheon dishes on the table. A glass had fallen to the floor and broken, spilling liquid on the rope carpet. Previously Hopkins had smelled of this spilled liquid and announced that it was water mixed with poison.

Joe stood in the centre of the floor and looked around. Then he walked slowly around the room. He looked at the table and under it and at the chairs. Suddenly his eyes lighted. "Well, well" he declared.

"If you've found something", I said, "don't tell me. Let me find it myself."

Joe grinned. This made me mad. He was always kidding me about my inability to detect clues, and now that he had found the one thing he was looking for he could afford to grin. "Help yourself", he said. "I'll be back in a few minutes."

He went out, taking Julien with him. I stared around the room, frowning. The devil of it was that I knew there was an obvious clue in plain sight and I had missed it. I knew this because Joe Hopkins had stopped looking vague and thoughtful and annoyed. It was a sure sign. Sometimes I wondered how in the world I could ever write detective stories if it weren't for his willingness to let me follow him around.

So I looked hard and saw nothing but a few bread crumbs on a chair, the empty dishes and cigarette stubs in an ash tray (some of the cigarette stubs had red on their tips which pretty conclusively proved that Reggie's luncheon guest had been a woman).

Fifteen minutes passed. Then Joe came back with Julien and a very pretty girl, wearing blue silk slacks and a white silk sport shirt.

"This is Norma Babson", Joe said. "She's the one who poisoned Reggie."

The girl whirled on him and gasped. Her eyes grew wide with terror. The colour drained from her face and she wasn't a very pretty picture. For a minute I felt sorry for her, and knew a feeling of repulsion toward Joe for this method he had used of accusing her suddenly and unexpectedly.

She started to say something but before she could speak her knees gave way and she collapsed. Julien brought her to, and when her eyelids fluttered open Joe was on his knees, bending over her.

"You did it, didn't you? You poisoned him. You thought he was in love with one of the other girls, and when he didn't deny it, you killed him." He thrust out his chin. "Isn't that so!"

She moaned and said over and over again. "Yes, I did it. I did it. Oh, I'm glad I did. The beast!"

After Joe had summoned a policeman to take the girl away he grinned at me. "It's like this", he said. "The bread crumbs." He pointed to the bread crumbs I'd noticed on the chair."

"What about 'em?" I asked.

"Well, look", he said, "they're lying there in the shape of a V. The wide part of the V is toward the edge of the chair. Now a girl wearing skirts sitting in that chair couldn't spill bread crumbs that way, could she? No. It had to be a girl wearing slacks. Julien remembered that only one of the three girls whom he knew was interested in Reggie was wearing slacks. So that's all there is to it."

TO-DAY'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Fate Of The Duchess Of Praslin

(By VINCENT TOWNE)

ONE August morning in 1847, persons passing on the Rue Saint-Honore. Paris were terrified to hear piering screams issue from behind the walls surrounding the magnificent house of the Duke of Praslin.

His Grace, a personage of great prestige and power in the court of Louis Philippe, was the heir to vast wealth and his beautiful, talented wife. The Duchess, was also possessed of a great fortune in her own right. They had been married 19 years and had nine children.

Alarmed by those terrible shrieks of agony, the servants within the Duke's mansion traced them to their mistress' bedroom. Entering, they found the furniture upset, the bed curtains torn down and terrible splotches of blood everywhere. Crouching against a chair was the corpse of the Duchess, wearing only a nightgown stained with blood gushing from five wounds. Bloody finger marks were upon the wall on three sides of the great chambers and upon several places of furniture were strands of her long hair, which also adhered to the handle of a bloody pistol found in the room.

The servants called the attaches of the household together in the great drawing room of the mansion and were disputing how to announce the terrible news to the Duke, when his Grace suddenly appeared in their midst, inquiring as to the cause of the commotion. When told what had happened, he at once sent for the police and a physician. Making his way into his wife's room, he then viewed the corpse and threw himself upon the empty bed, giving way to the agony of grief.

After the arrival of the police strange incidents began to develop. The Duke volunteered the information that he had discovered the murder before his servants had announced it to him: that, awakened by his wife's shrieks, he had rushed into the room, found her dead and had returned to his own bed chamber, stunned by the horrible sight; that the pistol found in her room was his—in fact, that he had brought it into the room, to defend her when he first heard her cries of agony. The police found in the Duke's apartment a dressing gown completely soaked with blood, also a hunting knife, poniard, and a short sword, all containing bloodstains. The Duke's hands were covered with scratches and one of his arms had been bitten. In the fireplace of his room were a number of half-burnt papers, some of which proved to be letters received by him from his wife protesting against his interest in the governess of their children. Henriette Deluzy.

Many unburnt letters written by the Duchess to her husband threw light upon the Duke's relations with this unusually clever young woman. According to this evidence, and that given by others, Mlle. Deluzy had appealed more to the Duke's intellectual side than had his wife: and although his interest in the governess had increased, their attachment had apparently been only platonic. She had a wide interest in politics and literature, while the Duchess had been of a broding introspective temperament. They had quarrelled over the clever governess. In one letter complaining of the breach between them the Duchess had said to the Duke:

"I am dying of grief: for five nights in tears, in convulsions of sorrow. Often I have had to bite my pillow in order to stifle my sobs, my cries.

"I have lost not only my husband, but my children. I suffer the fortunes of Tantalus. I am close to you all and yet I am apart from you all!"

Finally the Duchess became so wrought up as to appeal to her father, the noted Marshal Sabatini, as a result of whose tactful intervention the Duke ordered the governess' dismissal and at the same time wrote his wife a note containing this one sentence: "By your act you have spoiled my life." It was directly after this that Paris, which had regarded the Duke and Duchess as an ideally happy couple, had been shocked by the news of her Grace's foul murder and the subsequent eccentric behaviour of her husband.

When jealousy between husband and wife results in murder, it is the jealous one who is almost invariably the perpetrator of the crime Hence, in this case, had the Duke, rather than the Duchess, been found murdered, there would not have been any deep mystery concerning the affair. But what possible motive could the Duke of Praslin have had in murdering his wife after yielding to her demands for the dismissal of a valued employee against whom she had cherished a foolish and groundless jealousy?

King Louis Philippe reluctantly consented to a warrant for the Duke, but before he could be taken to prison he swallowed a large dose of poison, and the King ordered that he be tried before the drug could take effect. Hence, the jury, consisting of six of his fellow-members of the House of Peers, was sent to his bedchamber, where the Lord Chancellor of France proceeded with his interrogation. After evading a long list of questions asked him, the Duke persistently repeated, "I am not guilty!" and expired in agony.

Such was account of his trial and its tragic denouement publicly announced in Paris; but it is still believed by a great number of Frenchmen that Louis Phillippe entered into a conspiracy with the peers sent to the Duke's bedside to allow that nobleman to escape and that he was smuggled out of the country in disguise, enjoying a long exile in England, where he received his income from his eldest son, and later his grandson, until he died of old age.

As to Mlle. Deluzy, the market women of Paris threatened to lynch her. After she had been kept in prison for three months it was given out that she had gone to England, but as a matter of fact she remained for some time under an assumed name in France, whence she embarked to America to teach in one of our most celebrated private schools and later to marry a well-known literary and legal light of New York City. She and her husband moved to Massachusetts, where she became an intimate of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and where she died in 1874, upon the eve of the publication of a book which came from her pen, but which contained not a line bearing upon the black mystery which the Duke and Duchess of Praslin left in their wake.

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Passing Show

By

D. F. KARAKA

This week there has come into my hands a document, which I have read and re-read and which has moved me beyond anything I have hitherto read against Nazi Germany. It is the letter of Dr. Thomas Mann, who recently died an exile from his country—the Germany before Hitler which he loved and respected and of which he was the cultural symbol. Thomas Mann was generally accepted as the best novelist German writer of the 20th century. He was awarded the Nobel prize for literature and was universally regarded as a master of creative literature. He was not a Jew, nor a political revolutionary. He merely had, as J. B. Priestly said of him, "the misfortune to be a great liberal man of letters. And that, it seems, is enough". When the Nazi regime came to Germany Mann because of his liberalism, his outlook on life, his championship of the right and the freedom of the individual, was deprived of his German citizenship.

"The Melancholy Communication"

As a result of this, he received a letter from the ancient University of Bonn which had conferred upon him the honorary degree of a doctor of philosophy. The letter is dated December 19th 1936 and reads as follows: "To Herr Thomas Mann, writer: By request of the Rector of the University of Bonn I must inform you that as a consequence of your loss of citizenship the Philosophical Faculty finds itself obliged to strike your name off the roll of honorary doctors. Your right to use this title is cancelled in accordance with Article VIII of the regulations concerning the conferring of degrees". It is signed illegibly by the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty of the Frederick William University on the Rhine. Priestly comments on this illegibility of signature and says: "That the signature to this letter should be illegible is not surprising, for the signature to all communications from this strange new Germany of violence, intolerance and superstition, is illegible. Bewildered, saddened, we stare at its mysterious scrawl, and wonder what evil enchantment now possesses our world".

Mann's Reply

To this is Mann's most touching reply. It is the reply of a deeply sensitive man, attached to all that was once most nobly characteristic of the German people. It is not possible to reproduce this in full, but I have picked out the more powerful passages from it and reproduce them here, with the hope that they will thrill you as they have thrilled me. Mann says:

"I have received the melancholy communication which you addressed to me on the nineteenth of December. Permit me to reply to it as follows:

The German universities share a heavy responsibility for all the present distresses which they called down upon their heads when they tragically misunderstood their historic hour and allowed their soil to nourish the ruthless forces which have devastated Germany morally, politically and economically. This responsibility of theirs long ago destroyed my pleasure in my academic honour and prevented me from making any use of it whatever. Moreover, I hold to-day an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters conferred upon me more recently by Harvard University. I cannot refrain from explaining to you the grounds upon which it was conferred. My diploma contains a sentence which, translated from the Latin, runs as follows: "....we the President and Fellows with the approval of the honourable Board of Overseers of the University in solemn session have designated and appointed as honorary Doctor of Letters Thomas Mann, famous author, who has interpreted life to many of our fellow-citizens and together with a very few contemporaries sustains the high dignity of German culture; and we have granted to him all the rights and privileges appertaining to this degree."

Does this signify German culture to you or do the works of Thomas Mann?

In such terms, so curiously contradictory to the current German view, do free and enlightened men across the ocean think of me—and, I may add, not only there. It would never have occurred to me to boast of the words I have quoted; but here and to-day I may, nay, I must repeat them. If you, Herr Dean (I am ignorant of the procedure involved), have posted a copy of your communication to me on the bulletin board of your university, it would gratify me to have this reply of mine receive the same honour. Perhaps some member of the university, some student or professor, may be visited by a sudden fear, a swiftly suppressed and dismaying presentiment, on reading a document which gives him in his disgracefully enforced isolation and ignorance, "a brief revealing glimpse of the free world of the intellect that still exists outside."

Role Of Exile

I have spent four years in an exile which it would be euphemistic to call voluntary, since if I had remained in Germany or gone back there I should probably not be alive to-day. In these four years the odd blunder committed by fortune when she put me in this situation has never once ceased to trouble me. I could never have dreamed, it could never have been prophesied of me at my cradle, that I should spend my later years as an emigre, expropriated, outlawed, and committed to inevitable political protest. From the beginning of my intellectual life I had felt myself in happiest accord with the temper of my nation and at home in its intellectual traditions. I am better suited to represent those traditions than to become a martyr for them; far more fitted to add a little to the gaiety of the world than to foster conflict and hatred in it. Something very wrong must have happened to make my life take so false and unnatural a turn. I tried to check it, this very wrong thing, so far as my weak powers were able—and in so doing I called down on myself the fate which I must now learn to reconcile with a nature essentially foreign to it.

Certainly I challenged the wrath of these despots by remaining away and giving evidence of my irrepressible disgust. But it is not merely in the last four years that I have done so. I felt thus long before, and was driven to it because I saw—earlier than my now desperate fellow-countrymen—who and what would emerge from all this. But when Germany had actually fallen into those hands I thought to keep silent. I believed that by the sacrifice I had made I had earned the right to silence; that it would enable me to preserve something dear to my heart—the contact with my public within Germany. My books, I said to myself, are written for Germans, for them above all; the outside world and its sympathy have always been for me only a happy accident. They are—these books of mine—the product of a mutually nourishing bond between nation and author, and depend on conditions which I myself have helped to create in Germany. Such bonds as these are delicate and of high importance; they ought not to be rudely sundered by politics. Though there might be impatient ones at home who, muzzled themselves, would take ill the silence of a free man, I was still able to hope that the great majority of Germans would understand my reserve, perhaps even thank me for it.

The Challenge

These were my assumptions. They could not be carried out. I could not have lived or worked, I should have suffocated, had I not been able now and again to cleanse my heart, so to speak, to give from time to time free vent to my abysmal disgust at what was happening at home—the contemptible words and still more contemptible deeds. Justly or not, my name had once and for all become connected for the world with the conception of a Germany which it loved and honoured. The disquieting challenge rang in my ears: that I and no other must in clear terms contradict the ugly falsification which this conception of Germany was now suffering. That challenge disturbed all the free-flowing creative fancies to which I would so gladly have yielded. It was a challenge hard to resist for one to whom it had always been given to express himself, to release himself through language, to whom experience had always been one with the purifying and preserving Word.

To what a pass, in less than four years, have they brought Germany! Ruined, sucked dry body and soul by armaments with which they threaten the whole world, holding up the whole world and hindering it in its real task of peace, loved by nobody, regarded with fear and cold aversion by all, it stands on the brink of economic disaster, while its "enemies" stretch out their hands in alarm to snatch back from the abyss so important a member of the future family of nations to help it, if only it will come to its senses and try to understand the real needs of the world at this hour, instead of dreaming dreams about mythical "sacred necessities." Yes, after all, it must be helped by those whom it hinders and menaces, in order that it may not drag down the rest of the continent with it

(Continued on page 29)

Marathi Litterateurs In Conference

Demand For Two Radio Stations At Poona And Nagpur

TENDENCIES IN MARATHI JOURNALISM CRITICISED

By T. V. PARVATE

THE Silver Jubilee Session of the All-Maharashtra Literary Conference was remarkable in many ways. Besides a very thoughtful speech by its President, Mr. V. S. Khandekar, for which alone the session may be considered memorable, it will be regarded as important for the resolutions it passed and the one resolution it deliberately refused to pass. Two other debates were also very instructive.

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This rejected resolution was proposed by Mr. H R. Mahajani, a learned protagonist of the Royist School in Maharashtra. The resolution condemned Nazism as destructive of all culture and civilisation. Mr. Mahajani made a telling speech from the familiar Royist point of view in regard to the present war. Prof. R. D. Karve seconded it, although he remarked that it amounted to unconditional support to the British, by way of pointing out his objection.

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Prof. V. M. Joshi of the Women's University opposed the resolution. He said he was thoroughly against Fascism, but he did not like to single out Fascism alone for such specific condemnation. He was equally opposed to Imperialism, which was responsible for sending to jail such men as Azad, Jawaharlal and Kher. Indeed, they could not object to somebody moving a resolution against Gandhism also as destructive of all progress and civilisation. In his opinion, a literary conference had better leave such questions alone. As Mr. Mahajani was not willing to incorporate the word Imperialism in the resolution along with fascism even such progressively and socialistically minded delegates as Anant Kanekar voted against the resolution. To conclude from this that all Marathi litterateurs are in favour of Fascism would, of course, be totally wrong.

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Radio In Forefront

The treatment meted out to Marathi programmes at the All-India Radio came in for a good deal of sharp but constructive criticism at the Sholapur Session of the Conference. Mr. K. Narayan Kale moved a comprehensive resolution, embodying all the demands of the Marathi speaking people in respect of listening in. It was demanded first of all that two separate stations for purely Marathi programmes be started at Nagpur and Poona.

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The second demand was that more time should be given at Delhi for disseminating information in Marathi and much more prominence and time be given to Marathi programmes like book reviews, film reviews, musical recitals, plays and folksongs in Marathi in the programmes broadcast from Bombay. A committee consisting of Messrs. V. S. Khandekar, V. M. Joshi, K. Narayan Kale, A. A. Kanekar, S. K. Kanetkar, P. Y. Deshpande, Dr. A. N. Bhalerao and Mr. Prabhakar Padhye appointed to watch the Bombay station programmes from this point of view.

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It was further demanded that a Marathi edition of "the Indian Listener' like the Bengali, Tamil, Hindu and Urdu editions should also be published. That representatives of the Marathi Sahitya Parishad should be on the Advisory Board of the All-India Radio Bombay was another demand in this comprehensive resolution. Mr. Ram Gogate wanted to move an amendment changing the personnel onf the Committee, but he was ruled out of order, the President having blown hot and cold in the same breath.

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Protest Against Hyderabad

Mr. P. V. Joshi of Hyderabad moved a resolution protesting against the policy of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government as calculated to be prejudicial to the Marathi language, literature and culture in the Marathi-speaking districts of the Nizam's territories and demanding a speedy reversal of the same. Mr. V. K. Kelkar of Poona seconded the resolution and it was unanimously adopted.

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From the chair it was moved that the Marathi Sahitya Parishad, in co-operation with other institutions should make efforts for the early establishment of a University for Maharashtra. The chair also moved a resolution in favour of a suitable memorial to the late Dr. Shridhar Vyankatesh Ketkar, who is already immortalised by reason of the Marathi Encyclopedia of 20 volumes he edited.

* * * *

Mr. Krishnarao Marathe, who has been working as a missionary in favour of eradicating obscenity from literature, for the last many years moved a resolution seeking the appointment of a Committee to watch the obscene and indecent stuff as well as malicious comments against individuals appearing in some Marathi newspapers and periodicals and empowering the Committee to blazon forth such aberrations with a view to put a check on this growing tendency. After a good deal of discussion this resolution was declared carried by a majority. A Similar Committee was appointed last year but nothing substantial came out of it. I am afraid, history will only repeat itself in this matter.

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The members of the Committee, mentioned in the resolution are Mr. V. S. Khandekar, Prof. D. V. Potadar, Prof. V. M. Joshi, Mr. C. G. Karve and Mr. K. G. Marathe. The next year's session of the Conference will be held at Nasik during the next summar vacation as the executive of the Conference accepted an invitation from the Nasik delegates. Last year also, a similar Committee was appointed, but nothing substantial was achieve. I am afraid history will only repeat itself in this matter.

Two Good Debates

Besides the somewhat serious debates on the resolutions, the two debates on specific topics proved quite entertaining. One was about how films were affecting social life. People connected with the film industry in one way or another like Messrs. K. Narayan Kale, B. V. Varerkar, Ram Gogate, N. G. Panditrao, Appa Pendse and Miss Snehaprabha Pradhan took part in the discussion. Diverse opinions were expressed. Miss Pradhan pleaded for the production of stories and biographies which would be conducive to national well-being and progress

Mr. V. S. Khandekar, well-known Marathi Novelist and Scenario-writer, who presided over the Silver Jubilee Session of the All-Maharashtra Literary Conference at Sholapur during the Easter Holidays.

While this debate was somewhat artificial because few of the participants were speaking out their minds freely, the other debate on whether the present day writers are honest with life was more lively. Among those who spoke were Prof. V. M. Joshi, Dr. P. G. Sahasrabuddhe, Mr. Prabhakar Padhye, Mr. S. K. Kirloskar. Mr. Anant Kanekar, Prof. D. V. Potadar and Mr. H. R. Mahajani. All of these gentlemen are journalists, or writers, or authors or editors.

* * * *

The session went on for three days. At night there used to be entertainment programmes for the delegates. Mr. Ambhaikar, Mrs. Sanjivani Marathe. Miss Snehaprabha Pradhan, Mrs. Tarabai Keskar and others sang their popular songs. Local talent was also pressed into service and found quite agreeable to the delegates, who went there from far and near.

Khandekar's Speeches

In spite of the hot weather of Sholapur whose inclemency was considerably mitigated by the electrically driven but old fashioned fans throughout the big pandal, by the industrious organisers of the Reception Committee with Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand Doshi as Chairman, the proceedings of the Conference were thoroughly enjoyed by the delegates. Mr. Khandekar's presidential addresses at the beginning and at the conclusion, both delivered 'extempore', were specimens of sincere flowing eloquence, as also of clearly set out criticism of present day Marathi literature.

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Lack Of Idealism

His analysis was that most of present day writers lacked the idealism that characterised the generations of Agarkar and Tilak, Paranjpye and Khadilker, Apte and Joshi. Writers of novels and short stories were taking their merry-go-rounds only about love and laughter. They do not seem to understand that there are other more powerful forces that move the human mind. Even their depiction of love is not powerful or varied, was Mr. Khandekar's complaint. Most of the writers have not enough experience of life and yet they venture some elaborate descriptions of things they know not. One must write only about what one knows and then it is bound to be a good effort, concluded Mr. Khandekar. Man was never the slave of his environment; he was the slave of his mind; if he can cut asunder the mental fetters, he must grow and be great as whatever he aspires to be.

* * * *

In his concluding address Mr. Khandekar reviewed the work of the session and expressed his views on the two debates also. He was clearly of the opinion that the films were on the whole affecting social life prejudicially and he also thought that the writers of to-day were not honest with themselves, much less with the social life in the midst of which they were living mechanically as automatons, without observation or experience.

PROTEST AGAINST DUTY ON FILMS

Burma Government's Latest

The Motion Picture Society of India has passed the following resolution:—

"The Executive Committee of the Motion Picture Society of India notes with profound regret the imposition of 15 per cent duty on the import of Indian films into Burma, as a result of the recently concluded Indo-Burma trade agreement. The Committee thoroughly disapproves of this attitude of the Government of India, especially at this juncture when the Indian Motion Picture Industry is struggling for its very existence under the stress and train of the present international political situation. The levy of the duty is inopportune and totally detrimental to the interests of the Industry which can hope to survive only with the active assistance of the State in times like the present.

The Committee records its strong and emphatic protest against such an unwelcome gesture on the part of the Government of India.

The Committee considers that this new import duty will be a heavy handicap and will probably deal a death-blow to the Indian Film Industry in Burma. Any new burden of taxation for that matter would paralyse the Industry in its present stage.

The Committee further considers that the Government have violated the ruling convention in that the representatives of the Industry were not consulted by the Government before giving legal sanction to this Agreement.

The Committee therefore urges most emphatically that the import duty should be totally abolished in the interests of the Industry."

"BANDHAN" CAREERS ALONG

Jubilee Week In Hyderabad

"Bandhan", the Bombay Talkies record-maker, is still on its career of conquest. The picture is holding on at numerous stations throughout the country, upsetting the exhibitors' commitments for other films, to the delight of the exhibitors.

The latest news of the achievements of "Bandhan" comes from Hyderabad (Dn.), where the picture entered its Silver Jubilee Week yesterday. "Bandhan" was the first film produced by Mr. S. Mukerji, whose second production "Naya Sansar" is so popular at the Roxy Talkies, Bombay.

A WEEK OF WAR

Hitler's All-Out Offensive

By N. G. JOG

APRIL 18.

It would be foolish to minimise the gravity of the war situation. But it would be worse than foolish to exaggerate it either.

I wrote those words eleven months ago when the Nazi mechanized hordes were rushing through the plains of northern France mercilessly crushing all opposition in their path. There is good reason to repeat them to-day.

During the last two weeks there has been a cataclymic change in the situation in the Middle East and in the Balkans. The enemy is again on the borders of Eygpt having made a record dash from Benghazi to Sollum within a week. This sudden turn of the tide in the Western Desert has somewhat eclipsed the brilliant victories of General Cunningham over the Duke of Aosta. The African Empire of Mussolini lies today shattered in the dust but the old threat to Suez has once again raised its ugly head.

In the Balkans the German 'Blitzkrieg' which was so suddenly unleashed on April, 6 has met with immediate success. The usual Nazi tactics of hurling masses of mechanized troops and overwhelming the opponent by sheer weight of numbers and metal has achieved for them one more victory. Yugoslavia, which (in the Churchillian phrase) found its soul less than a month ago when King Peter disowned the Vienna Pact, has been smashed by one fell blow

That country was caught unprepared and powerless to resist the Nazi might and when once a wedge was driven between it and its gallant Allies in Greece, its fate was virtually sealed. Though the news is not confirmed in London at the time of writing, the Yugoslav army is reported to have surrendered at 9 p.m on Thursday. If the report is correct, one more neutral nation has passed into the maw of the Nazis.

Furious Fighting

In Greece a great battle is being waged over a wide front. The Anglo-Greek line stretches from Mount Olympus on the Gulf of Salonika to the Albanian hills on the Ionian Sea. The German pressure is being concentrated upon three points—at Grevena (north of Kalambaka), South of the Haliakmon River and west of Koritza

The Greek armies are retiring from Albania to take their positions on the new line of defence, so as to frustrate the plan of Field-Marshal List, the Nazi Commander, to cut the Allied forces in two if not three. Everything depends upon how long and how successfully the main lines of defence are held intact.

Once the Nazi armoured units penetrate the main defence, they are past masters in spreading confusion and destruction behind the back of the defenders. The classic example of this strategy was seen at Sedan last May and the latest illustration is provided by the rapid and complete collapse of the Yugoslav army which was isolated, surrounded and vanquished piecemeal in different sectors.

The situation is thus admittedly serious on the Balkan front but one must not for that reason lose one's sense of proportion. Hitler has been preparing for this onslaught for the last six months with his usual thoroughness. His diplomacy gave him a bloodless victory over Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria and all those countries besides supplying him with advance concentration centres for his armies and aerodromes for his air force and strategic terrain for launching the offensive are serving as jackals to the Nazi lion. Yugoslavia was not so much beaten by the Nazis as betrayed by her neighbours, who are already feasting on her carcase.

Nazi Advantages

The Nazis had assembled an overwhelming force in the Balkans before they pressed the 'Blitzkrieg' button. Against Yugoslavia alone they had massed 38 divisions and those were rapidly increased to 60 when the Yugoslav army refused to knuckle under the first onslaught. The "Luftwaffe" had a merry time during its diabolical bombing of Belgrade as that city was declared an open town and left mostly undefended. Even so nearly 300 German planes are reported to have been destroyed by the Yugoslavians during their shortlived though heroic resistance.

No information is available regarding the exact strength of the German army massed in the Balkans but I believe that its strength must not be less than 100 divisions with a corresponding support of the Air Force. This included, moreover, the crack Nazi mechanized regiments among them being one named after Adolf Hitler himself

Not only were Greece and Yugoslavia no match to the German Goliath but it was also obvious to every observer that Britain could not send an expeditionary force anyway comparing much less equalling, the Nazi forces. It must be noted again that while the Nazis have an unmolested and comparatively short overland line of communications to the theatre of operations, the shortest route from Great Britain to Salonika is 4,000 miles long and that, too through submarine infested seas and vulnerable to air attack most of the way

The very fact that the British expeditionary force to the Balkans was drawn mostly from the victorious army in Libya is significant for more reasons than one. It shows in the first place the firm determination of Britain to aid her gallant ally to the utmost in spite of the risks obviously involved in such a venture and in spite of the bitter lesson of last June

Threat To Suez

How serious the risks were, has been conclusively proved even before the battle was joined in the Balkans. The very fact that the British forces in Cyrenaica had to retreat all the way back to Sollum in the face of the determined Nazi offensive proves that their strength was severely depleted by the withdrawals to Greece. It is true that apparently the British G.H.Q. seriously underrated the strength of the forces which the Nazis were able to transport to Tripoli. The fact that it is now computed at a thousand tanks only emphasises the onerous nature of the help made available to Greece.

To my mind, Libya is a more serious proposition to Britain than the Balkans. The latter is essentially a subsidiary show in which Britain is playing a secondary role. The main onus of resistance naturally falls upon Greece and British help will be effective only as long as Greece is able to hold her ground. The collapse of Greece, if it cannot be avoided at all, will only mean that Hitler is master of the Balkans as he is already master of most of Europe to-day.

The defeat of Greece will in no way count as a victory over Britain. It will be most deplorable, but in no way decisive to the future fortunes of war. This is true even if the Balkan Blitzkrieg is only the first step of Hitler in his Drive to the East. He may soon try to coerce Turkey by diplomatic pressure into giving a free passage to the Near East. Or he may decide to strike through Syria thus isolating Turkey. The "coup d'etat" in Iraq cannot be lost sight of in this connection, But all this has no immediate bearing on the war situation.

The case of Lybia, or to be more exact now, of Egypt is, however, entirely different. There the show is entirely British. The challenge to the Suez Canal is virtually a threatened grip on the windpipe of the British Empire. If Hitler is allowed to reach Suez, it will practically undo all the splendid victories that have been won in Africa by the Imperial Forces during the last four months. And the Anglo German combat in the sands of Africa is thus going to be a most serious affair.

Beyond Their Depth

In view of all those considerations one's eyes are more upon Egypt than upon Greece. A realist may be justified even in writing off the latter country if the relentless Nazi pressure continues at the present rate. But every inch of the Western Desert must be defended now at every and any cost. One cannot write off Egypt even by a stretch of imagination. That will be the virtual end of war.

I expressed in these columns a certain apprehension when Benghazi was captured by the Italo-German counter-offensive. The last two weeks have more than justified my worst fears then. But now when the advance Nazi units are knocking at the gates or Egypt, so to say, I feel that we have passed the worst of it. General Wavell must have by now taken full measure of the enemy and there are good grounds to hope that he will deal in due time with the Nazi forces in the same way in which he simply rolled back Graziani's army last December

The Nazis are tempted beyond their depth and howsoever strong they may be, the problem of supply and reinforcements will begin to weigh with them sooner rather than later. The fact that Tobruk is still being held by a British garrison is the most bright feature of the picture. The main British defences at Mersa Matruh are extremely formidable and the spearhead of the Nazi attack will be surely blunted there. The Imperial armies scattered in East Africa must be also being rapidly assembled to defend Egypt and one need not, therefore, at all take a pessimistic view of the future. On the contrary, as long as Tobruk is in British hands, I shall continue to expect a brilliant counterstroke on the part of the British.

Bridge Of Ships

Libya and the Balkans are however, not the only two "black spots in the picture of the war" as Lord Halifax observed at New York the other day. For it seems to me that Hitler has opened an all-out offensive, which will be waged on every possible front with all the vigour and venom which he can put forth.

To begin with, there is the Battle of the Atlantic, which is waxing fast and furious every passing day. Britain's shipping losses for the four weeks ending April 15, amounted to 394,000 tons which are pretty severe. We will have now to wait another month to assess how the sea struggle is going, owing to the decision of the British Government to publish the shipping losses monthly instead of weekly.

For the most part, therefore, we will be groping in the dark regarding the shipping losses. The most comforting aspect of the situation is, however, the fact that the United States as much as—if not more than—Britain is determined that the democracies will not lose the Battle of the Altantic. The steps that are being taken by President Roosevelt to build "a vital bridge of ships" in order to send every possible aid to Britain give us excellent hope for the future. As far as this battle is concerned, the United States is already up to its neck in it.

That Invasion

Last, but not least, is the renewed air blitz over London and the fact that Northern Ireland received its baptism of bombing last week. Wednesday night's attack on London was the worst ever experienced by that battle-scarred metropolis and Reuter's Air Correspondent strikes a new and grave note by observing that it was of a character that might be expected to precede a Nazi invasion of Britain.

That is a picturesque touch but how far it is realistic, it is beyond me to say. Such a view, however, must not be dismissed as far-fetched or fantastic. The invasion of Britain will remain up to the very last hour of the war, the standing dish on the Fuehrer's menu. He would invade Britain to-day if he could do so with any possibility of success.

And the shrewd strategist that he is, he is likely to choose this very time when the Nazi successes in Libya and Balkans have revived the legend of his invulnerability and when the Soviet-Japanese Pact has heightened the tension in the Far East to stage the culminating episode of the war.

It is thus an all-out offensive of Hitler which has begun with the spring and Britain is bound to recieve a number of hard knocks in days to come as doubtless she is herself giving in return. One must, therefore, view the ups and downs in the various theatres of operations in the proper perspective of the war as a whole.

I cannot do better than to recall in this context the following observation of Mr Alexander the First Lord of the Admiralty

"If you had been with some of us holding responsibility last June and faced the bare, cold, stark facts and compared them with the position to-day, I should say June was the time for faint heart and now is the time for courage".

FOR twelve months the curate had been a regular visitor to the house; and for at least six months the family had anticipated that he would be seeking permission to marry Grace, the elder daughter. Then one evening he dropped in, and was asked to stay to dinner. As the family sat down, he rose, and with folded hands said: "I am going to ask grace". And little Laura said: "Well, it's about time. We've been expecting you to ask her this last six months."

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". If repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Ladies, Gentlemen, any nationality or community, desiring introductions for social contacts, friendship, companionship, partnership, occupation, hobbies, correspondence, exchange views, stamps, snaps, write to Secretary the Mutual Social Circle, enclosing stamped and self-addressed envelope for reply. Post Box 87. Bombay. (14451)

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—A suitable match for a very pretty, fair, well educated and cultured girl from a rich well connected Bisa Aggarwal family. The boy should be either in Imperial Government service or superior railway service or some other superior service or son of a very rich and respectable family Full particulars in the introductory letter essential. Write to Box No. 14453 "The Bombay Chronicle".

Hindu I. C. S. Officer, thirty-two years, desires to marry girl of modesty, accomplishments. No sectarian restrictions. Reply Box No. 14461, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

Shops, Single-rooms, Double-rooms, Flats, Garages. (Single Rs. 10, Double Rs. 15). Apply J. K. Building, Gamdevi. Tel. No. 42228. (14379)

2nd Great Week!

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST FILM OF THE YEAR!!

—This is the unanimous verdict by all the Leading Film Critics!!

A poetic genius but crazy for the love of a lady

—which did not belong to him!!

NEW THEATRES'

and

INDIA'S BEST

LAGAN

Directed by NITIN BOSE

Starring: SAIGAL, KANAN-DEVI, NAWAB, etc.

Music: R. C. BORAL

MINERVA

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1 p.m.

Ladies' Show To-morrow At 1-30 p.m.

THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN

PARDESI

Ranjit's Socio-Comedy held over for 9th week

Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

Cast: MOTILAL, KHURSHID, SNEHPRABHA.

Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M. Mat on Sat., Sun., at 2 P.M.

LAMINGTON TALKIES

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from really competent and influential persons of position for selling the remaining shares of the Bengal Share Dealers Syndicate Ltd., on lucrative remunerations. Successful workers will be placed in charge of the Branches to be opened in all important business centres of India to transact the Syndicate's main business as Stock Share & Finance Brokers and Investment Advisers. Applications to be made to the Managing Director at 3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta. (4758)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Cambridge Examinations (Bombay Centre). As a War Measure no Students for Junior and Senior admitted after 24th April. Apply, Principal, English High School Opp. G.I.P. Ry. Station, Dadar. (14471)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to push our buttons. Terms moderate. Send Rs. 3|- for our sample set. Friends & Co., 33, Nabadwip Lane, Dacca (Bengal). (14319)

851. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Earn Rs. six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (14474)

WORKERS TRAPPED IN MANHOLE

Coroner Takes Grave View Of Tragedy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Details of the tragic death of two Municipal workers, Manji Megha and Kala Pitha, who were trapped in the manhole of a Sewer line at New Parbadevi Road, Parel, and died agonising deaths on the 21st March, came to light before the City Coroner to-day at the inquest proceedings on the victims.

The Coroner took a grave view of the incident and remarked, "This is outrageous. Somebody must be responsible for these mishaps. We must go thoroughly into the matter. This is not the first incident of its kind. Drainage workers have lost their lives in similar circumstances in carrying out work at Bandra, Poibawdi, Parel, and at Tulsi Pipe Road."

The story of the death of the two men is this. The Prabhat Construction Company were the contractors for a new sewer line laid out at Parel. At the time of the tragedy they applied to the Municipality and hired the services of five Municipal workers for the removal of a plug that separated the old from the new sewer lines.

Of three persons lowered into the manhole for the removal of the plug, one man escaped, another was extricated by the public with great difficulty and the third man was asphyxiated and died. Another worker from the five, who was sitting at the edge of the manhole, fell in and he also died.

At to-day's inquest proceedings Mr. K. R. Desai, Drainage Scheme Inspector, Bombay Municipality, continued his deposition

He was in charge of the construction branch of the Engineering Dept. The pipe line at New Parbadevi Road, Parel, was in his charge.

He inspected the line on the 27th Feb. but as some work material was lying about, he did not take full charge.

The removal of the plug, he said, was the work of the contractors. But it had to be removed with his knowledge and permission. He did not order the contractors to remove the plug He could not say under whose order the plug had been removed. He had told the contractor not to remove the plug unless he was on the spot. Mr. Raje. Sub-Overseer of the Maintenance Department of the Municipality, had inspected the line one day before the incident.

He also sad that he was aware of similar accidents in which Municipal workers had lost their lives.

Sub-Overseer Raje said that he had gone to the place on the 20th March only to see that the work material was removed. He had nothing to do with new lines. He took charge only when lines started working.

Confronted by an entry in his dairy about the new line, Mr. Raje said that the entry only referred to "cleaning the pipe sewer."

Inquest is adjourned to Monday.

POONA 'PHONE USERS' GRIEVANCES

Deputation Waits On Jamnadas Mehta

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. F. P. Pocha and Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer, Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Poona Telephone Subscribers' Association, waited on Friday on Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A. (Central), in connection with the measured-rate system proposed to be introduced by Government for telephones in Poona. They placed before him the case of the Poona telephone subscribers. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has agreed to fight out their case and present the same before the authorities concerned.

No reply has yet been received by the Association from Government of India in reply to the resolutions which were forwarded by the Association. A meeting of the Association will be convened before the end of the month to consider the matter further.

GOVERNOR'S RIGHT QUESTIONED

Sec. 93 Doesn't Confer Power To Elect Members To Statutory Bodies

LUCKNOW, April 19.

Under Sec. 93 of the Government of India Act, the Governor can only assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exerciseable by any provincial body or authority, but the right of electing members to various statutory and non-statutory elective bodies, in cases where election is to be made by members of the Assembly or Council, is not a power of the Assembly or Council, says a communication addressed to the Government under instructions from the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon.

The full text of the letter has now been circulated amongst the members of the Legislature.

The Speaker maintains that this right of electing committee members is a "privilege conferred not by Government of India Act but by other local acts or rules and continues so long as these acts and rules conferring these rights are not changed.

These acts never contemplated that the Governor of the Province would assume for himself this privilege and fill by nomination the seats which were to be filled by election amongst the members."

It should have recognised, adds the letter, that members "for purposes of election have an individual capacity as distinct from the collective capacity of the Assembly or the Council as such"

The letter concluding asks whether it is not "possible to take the opinion of known constitutional lawyers upon this whole matter and to prevent what, in the Speaker's opinion, is an unconstitutional interference on the part of Government with a privilege of the members of the legislature".—A. P.

SIKHS WON'T HAVE COMMUNAL RAJ

KARACHI, April 19.

"We will rather be annihilated than submit to a communal raj and we would never leave our mother, land, religion and community and will not permit the establishment of a communal raj", declared Sardar Amar Singh, President of the All-India Sikh League at a function arranged in his honour last evening. The speaker asserted that Sikhs wanted a non-communal swaraj and would fight the Pakistan scheme with all their might.

Sardar Amarsingh paid a tribute to Khan Bahadur Allahbux for his unbiased and impartial administration and his nationalist views. He also appealed to Hindus and Muslims to trust each other and to make an earnest effort to understand each other.

Among those present on the occasion were Premier Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Ministers Nichaldas Vazirani, Rao Sahib Gokuldas, and Pir Illahibux, and Mayor Lalji Mahrora.—A. P.

Additional Cement Godowns At Okha

BARODA: April 17.

The Harbour Engineer's department during the half year ending January 1941 reports among other things that the road from Burma Shell Oil Installation to Adatra Jetty, Okha Port, has been asphalted and the work is completed by the end of December.

As the accommodation given to the Okha Cement Co. for storing cement, was found insufficient, the proposal for construction of an additional godown to accommodate 4,000 tons of more cement, has been sanctioned by the Government and the work is in progress.

In order to meet with the increased demand for residential accommodation, the proposal for constructing one block of 7 units has been sanctioned by the Harbour Board and the work is in progress

Heavy Nazi Attacks Repulsed

British Front Not Penetrated Anywhere

Fighting Along 150 Miles From Mt. Olympus To Chimarra

LONDON, April 19.

Heavy attacks by German armoured formations and infantry along the whole British front in Greece have been repulsed with severe casualties to the Germans, states a G. H. Q. communique. Many prisoners have been taken. Despite the weight of these attacks the British front has nowhere been penetrated.

ATHENS.—"The Imperial forces are in contact along the whole front", states an official announcement issued from the headquarters of the British forces in Greece. "Heavy attacks by armoured formations and infantry have been repulsed and many prisoners taken. Enemy casualties are severe

ALLIED FRONT NOT PENETRATED

The prisoners, whose morale is low, complain of the violence of our air attacks on convovs and troops on the march, despite all efforts, our front has nowhere been penerated and our flanks nowhere turned. The heroic Greek army which has been co-operating on our left is playing a valuable part."

FIGHTING ALONG 150 MILES

LONDON, April 19.

ATHENS. — VERY FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES ALL ALONG THE 150 MILES FRONT FROM MOUNT OLYMPUS TO THE CHIMARRA REGION OF ALBANIA, SAYS REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. BRITISH IMPERIAL TROOPS AND THE GREEK ALLIES ARE PUTTING UP VERY FORMIDABLE RESISTANCE AT ALL POINTS. THE IMPERIAL TROOPS ARE GIVING THE ENEMY VERY SEVERE PUNISHMENT IN KILLED AND PRISONERS.

NAZI SAVAGERY

LONDON.—Reuter's Special Correspondent with the forces of the Empire in Greece wires:—

"One detachment of Australians surrounded by German Infantry killed 300 and captured 150 in 15 minutes. The prisoners who are mostly Viennese said that they did not wish to fight the British, and had objected to being called up. They stated, "the Germans paraded us and shot 30 as an example to the o hers."

These Viennese were led by German officers, several of whom were found shot in the back after an engagement. The captured Germans highly praise the fighting qualities of the Greek and the Imperial troops. "It is real war fighting against the Anzacs", admitted the captured motorised troops of the Panzer Division. Others affirmed that Allied machine-gun and artillery fire was very accurate, and was inflic ing terrible casualties. Since the first knock given to it by the Australians, the "Adolf Hitler" regiment has not appeared again in the front line.

Other prisoners admitted that the Germans were finding the country very difficult for tank operations and the infantry were only able to move slowly, mainly owing to the rivers.

COVERED WITH GLORY.

ATHENS:—The new Vice-Premier, M. Codzias, in a message to the Greek people and to the Greek troops, says that during the past six months they had covered themselves with glory and adds: "Our troops are continuing the struggle. It will be maintained with the same heroism and persistence until our end has been achieved." He also sends warm greetings to the British and Imperial forces who are fighting side by side with the Greeks.

STIFF OPPOSITION OF GREEKS

A German prisoner of war who has served on many fronts is quoted as saying that so far he had never met such an opposition as that put up by the Australians in Greece.

STRONG MILITARY CABINET.

ATHENS:—The King of Greece is recalling certain High Staff officers with a view to the formation of a strong Military Cabinet, it is learned on reliable authority here.

13 AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN.

ATHENS:—Thirteen German aircraft were shot down in Greece in the past three days. Four British planes were lost but two pilots are safe.

MARTIAL LAW IN ATHENS

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 19.

Martial Law was proclaimed in Athens, last night, forbidding the gathering of people in groups. The Government ordered the people to carry on their normal occupations and maintain calm.

"DAILY HERALD" COMMENTS.

The "Daily Herald" commenting

(Continued on Page 25.)

TRIPARTITE PACT

Did Russia Refuse Offer To Join It?

LONDON, April 19.

THE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER "PRAVDA", TO-DAY, DISCLOSES THAT THE SOVIET UNION REFUSED AN OFFER TO JOIN THE TRIPARTITE PACT, LAST NOVEMBER, AND THUS TURN THE THREE-POWER PACT INTO A FOUR-POWER PACT. This, it is stated, led to the renewal of negotiations for a Soviet-Japanese Pact, but the Soviet refused to sign a Non-Aggression Pact with Japan, similar to that made with Germany in 1939.

The agreement with Japan, says the "Pravda", is not directed against Germany. Soviet Policy was completely independent of foreign influence, and was directed by the interests of the Soviet people, Soviet state and peace.

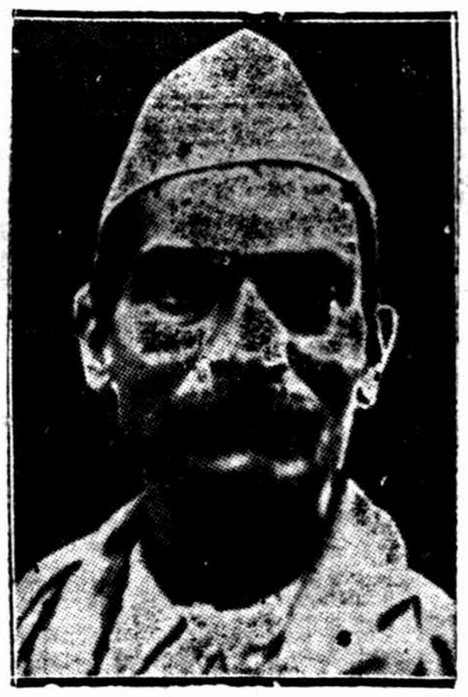
RAJEN BABU RECALLS THAT

Jinnah, Too, Helped To Build Congress!

MUSLIM LEAGUE PRESIDENT TOLD WHY HIS DEMANDS WERE REJECTED; ASKED TO GIVE DETAILS OF PAKISTAN

PATNA, April 19.

"It is obvious that the Congress could not commit suicide with one stroke of the pen, dubbing itself as a communal organization of Hindus alone, obliterating its history of more than 50 years in which non-Hindus like Christians, Parsis and Muslims including Mr. Jinnah himself, had played a most conspicuous part, and dealing a death-blow to the ideals for which it had laboured, suffered and sacrificed".



RAJEN BABU.

"The Congress cannot commit suicide with one stroke of the pen."

Thus declares Dr. Rajendra Prasad, recalling the causes of the failure of the League-Congress unity efforts, in the course of a statement replying to the statement of Mr. Jinnah in which he holds the Congress responsible for the failure of negotiations to arrive at a settlement.

To repudiate Mr. Jinnah's contention, Dr. Rajendra Prasad quotes from the Bose-Jinnah correspondence carried on in 1938 on this subject.

PAKISTAN DETAILS DEMANDED.

Regarding the question of Pakistan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad says; "I do not know why and how Mr. Jinnah has gathered that I am not opposed to the basic principles of the scheme of partition of India. I want details of the scheme of partition of India as embodied in the resolutions of the Muslim League to enable me to judge its implications and understand what I am expected to accept."

(Full statement will appear tomorrow).

"Free France" London, And Governor Of Fr. India

CHANDERNAGORE, April 19.

The following cables addressed to His Excellency M. Bonvin, Governor of French India at Pondicherry from "Free France" in London, are published in the Official Gazette of Pondicherry:—

(1) "On April 2, Wednesday evening the Vichy radio whose staff includes fifty per cent Germans, launched against General de Gaulle and Free France, an offensive in grand style.

"It was launched in four successive ways the last under the orders of a soldier who in his life had held the highest commands."

"We are not surprised at this explosion of fury. We know that we are troublesome to these gentlemen of Vichy. We stand in their way of their handing over French Africa to Germany as they handed over Indo-China to the foreigner. In the face of public sentiment they put off for sometime the despatch of some hundreds of Germans to Morocco. These obstacles are very troublesome to the 'collaborators'.

"For weeks together we have been saying and we respect it today that Darlan has promised to the Germans the aid of our warships and the equipments. He is busy in creating difficulties in the way of the British navy. He is on the look for an incident and he has found it.

"We know very well that these gentlemen do not love us.

"Their sympathy or their opinion is of no importance to us.

"The essential point is the participation of the forces of free France in the victorious march of the Allies against the common enemy. At Keren the French Colonial troops and our legion have brilliantly distinguished themselves. French aviators have joined in valour their British comrades. To-morrow French troops combined with those of the British will enter Massawa and Addis Ababa. It is thus that France establishes here right to resurrection and liberty. This is nobler than the conduct and the language of the fellows at Vichy —Free France.

(2) "We regret to announce that Commandant Hackin, Chief of service of external relations, ex-Director of the archaeological mission in Afghanistan, corresponding member of the institute of France, Director of Guimet Museum in Paris, and Madame Hackin, Sub-Lieutenant of the feminine corps, have lost their lives together in service by enemy action."—A. P.

STOP PRESS

VIOLENT NAZI ATTACKS CONTINUE

LONDON, April 19.

British and Greek troops continue to check violent German attacks, according to the Athens radio. The German dead and wounded strew the Macedonian battlefield, the announcer added. The Germans were forced to withdraw in one area as the result of a Greek counter-attack yesterday (Friday) it added.—Reuter.

D. F. A. SHIELD TOURNEY

New Delhi, April 19

In the second round of the D. F. A. Shield Tournament this evening, the Rovers, Mysore, eliminated the P. and T. Sports Club, New Delhi, by an odd goal in three after a well contested match.—A.P.

MR. G. DIKSHIT ARRESTED

Lucknow, April 19

Mr. Gopinath Dikshit, Acting General Secretary of the U. P. Congress Socialist Party was arrested yesterday at his residence at Etawah under the Defence of India Rules. A.P.

Risked Her Life To Avert Riot!

Ahmedabad Lady Worker's Heroism

CITY PRESENTS DESERTED APPEARANCE

Incendiarism Recurs; Health Situation Causes Anxiety; More Arrests

From the riot-infected Ahmedabad where communal passions seems to have got the better of the peoples' humanity and neighbourly feelings, comes heartening story of heroism bringing a ray of hope in the otherwise gloomy atmosphere.

A young Congress lady worker, Miss Indumati Chimanlal Seth, held up an infuriated mob for over an hour, at considerable risk to personal safety. By her appeals she averted an imminent riot and helped to pacify the crowd for the time being at least, though rioting broke out after she left the place.

AS NIGHT APPROACHES IN AHMEDABAD!

Nervousness Increases In City; Wild Rumours

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

The number of dead and wounded in the communal flare-up here since yesterday has reached 33 and 192 respectively. A hundred persons have been arrested for breach of the order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, says the latest authentic report. According to the Police authorities, the situation is improving.

Although the situation is well in hand, tension and excitement have not subsided, and Astodia, Shahpur and Jamalpur continue to be storm centres. A large crowd had gathered at Jamalpur in the afternoon. All Efforts on the part of the police to disperse it having failed, three shots were fired with effect. The crowd dispersed immediately, but nobody was injured.

As the night is approaching, nervousness in the city increases, and the patrolling by the military and armed police continues. The Post Offices have been closed and postal and telegraph deliveries suspended. It is difficult to obtain information or to keep in touch with the different localities, as it is hazardous to stir out.

Wild rumours about the burning of more mosques and temples are afloat, which increase excitement. The authorities are taking extra precautionary measures.—United Press.

HEALTH OF CITY THREATENED

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

Some mills remain closed today as the workers have not turned up while the workers of one mill came out after working for a while.

INCENDIARISM RECURS

Incendiarism has occurred again at noon, more shops and houses being set on fire.

The three local exchanges of the Bombay Telephone Company are working under heavy pressure since yesterday in consequence of the riots as the subscribers are anxious to get in touch with their relatives and friends. Telephone wires have been destroyed by fire in some places.

CITY HEALTH THREATENED

The fire brigade is experiencing difficulty in fighting the fires on account of shortage of water supply in the city. The Municipality has supplied water continuously so far but now the supply is running short. The Municipal conservancy staff being unable to work efficiently due to the riots, the health of the city is also threatened.

STRAY ASSAULTS CONTINUE

The city presents a deserted appearance, only police and military pickets are moving about. Stray assaults, however, continue and so far 33 have died. And about 200 sustained injuries. About 100 arrests have been made for breaches of Section 144 promulgated yesterday.—A. P.

GOVERNOR FLYING TO AHMEDABAD

BOMBAY, April 19.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will visit Ahmedabad in order to study the local situation.

It is understood that H. E. the Governor will fly to Ahmedabad to-morrow.—A. P.

Earlier News

HEAVY DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Fire Brigades' Heroic Fight To Check Incendiarism

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

Stray assaults are again reported this morning in Hindu localities.

With the calling out of the military and their patrolling the streets, the situation in the riot area quietened down last night and early this morning everything was quiet.

Shortly after sunrise, however, there was recrudescence of stray assaults and stabbing and the casualty list has steadily mounted up to 22 killed and about 200 injured upto 11 a.m. to-day.

Reinforcements of police from the neighbouring districts have arrived and have taken up positions in the various localities at strategic points. This has strengthened the military patrol so as to localise trouble and completely eliminate any chance of mob fury by way of incendiarism.

Fires started by miscreants in the afternoon yesterday soon after the outbreak of riots continued till a late hour in the night and the city fire brigade heroically battled with a number of fires in an effort to prevent the spread of the conflagration and put out those fires which had already started. By the early hours of the morning all fires were extinguished.

Heavy damage to property is feared to have been caused by the incendiarism indulged in by the rowdy elements.

Manek Chowk, one of the busiest centres in the city, was the worst sufferer in this respect because here a whole row of shops has been gutted.

The police have cordoned off the Gandhi Road which is another badly affected centre.

The authorities have the situation well in hand and the arrival of the additional police force from the districts has eased the situation considerably although tension still prevails.

Police patrols in the affected areas have been strengthened and there are signs of returning confidence after a day of rumours and high tension.

Meanwhile leaders of the various communities have issued an appeal to the saner elements of the communities to bring about normal conditions, allay rumours and preserve peace in their respective localities.

The Government of Bombay is keeping in close touch with the riot situation in Ahmedabad and it is understood District Authorities are taking effective steps to prevent the spread of the trouble.

A young Congress lady worker—Miss Indumati Chimanlal Seth—heroically tried yesterday to pacify excited mob that had collected in front of the Jamma Masjid. She stood her ground for over an hour appealing to the mob to disperse. For a while her appeals impressed the mob but after she left rioting broke out.

The District Magistrate and the City Magistrate are moving in the affected areas. Additional police have arrived from Surat, Broach and Kaira Districts.

The markets are not expected to open to-day as a number of shops in the heart of the city have been completely gutted.

Baroda Fire Brigade For Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

About 500 employees of the Municipality, including officers had to stay overnight in the municipal office owing to the outbreak of riots.

A fire brigade has left Baroda to-day for Ahmedabad to assist the local fire brigade.—A. P.

IN LIBYA AND E. AFRICA

Enemy Troop Concentrations Attacked

Kombolcha Aerodrome Machine-Gunned

CAIRO, April 19.

The R.A.F. and the Australian Air Force continuously attacked mechanised units and troop concentrations in Cyrenaica to-day. This is announced in an R.A.F. Communique. It says that many vehicles were destroyed or damaged including some containing ammunition.

On other fronts, British aircraft continued to harass the enemy. Fighter aircraft of the South African Air Force successfully machine-gunned Kombolcha aerodrome in East Africa.

ITALIAN AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

Seven Italian aircraft were destroyed on the ground by fire. Sciasciamanna aerodrome was attacked and one Caproni was destroyed. From all these operations one British plane is missing.

ENEMY CONVOY ATTACKED

In Libya, British patrols in the Tobruk area have vigorously harassed the enemy while at Sollum. British mobile columns successfully engaged an enemy convoy destroying a number of vehicles including an armoured car. Elsewhere in the sector British offensive patrols have again inflicted casualties on the enemy.

IN ABYSSINIA

In Abyssinia damage to the main road is again delaying the movement of the British columns converging on Dessie. Further south, the British advance in the areas is progressing satisfactorily and many additional prisoners have been taken.—Reuter.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, April 19.

Military correspondents here consider that the enemy has lost in Cyrenaica a most valuable asset for attackers, namely, the power of surprise.

In Libya hand-to-hand fighting is going on.

Victory Sure In 18 Months, Says Smuts

CAPE TOWN, April 19.

Victory, perhaps in another year or 18 months, is assured, was the view expressed by General Smuts in a speech in Cape Town.

A section of South Africans were lagging behind the war effort, because they were outpaced by the country's development and would be there in the end, he believed.

A great job had been done in record time, not only for the war effort, but for years and generations to fellow. It would be one of the chapters in the development of South Africa—it cannot be the same country again.—*Reuter.*

ROYAL COMMISSION OF LABOUR IN INDIA

Annual Report Not To Be Published By Govt. Of India

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Government of India have, it is learnt here, decided to discontinue the preparation and issue of the annual report, showing action taken on the recommendation of the Royal Commission of Labour in India.

All Belghton Hockey Cup matches were abandoned this evening owing to heavy rain.—A. P.

Bombay Govt. Communique On Riot Situation

Bombay, April 19.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay says:—

The situation at Ahmedabad was brought under control yesterday evening after the Military had been called out, and the night passed fairly quietly. This morning, several cases of stabbing occurred in back streets, but there was no serious rioting. Since noon, however, the situation has shown some deterioration. Both police and military have had to fire several shots. Some more cases of incendiarism have also occurred. Government has sent strong reinforcements of armed police and arrangements are now being made to send additional troops.—A. P.

VICHY QUITS LEAGUE

Action Indicates Complete Domination Of Darlan By German Influence

VICHY, April 19.

The Government has decided to withdraw from the League of Nations, according to the Toulouse radio, which adds that Admiral Darlan has informed the Secretary-General of the League to this effect.

The withdrawal of France practically means the end of the League in which Britain remains the only great power.

France's withdrawal from the League is only another indication of complete domination of Admiral Darlan by German influence, says "Reuter's" Diplomatic correspondent.

Wherever Germany has been able to exercise the necessary pressure she has insisted on a breach with the League. It is not merely because the covenant was part of the Treaty of Versailles, but because the principles of the League are opposed to everything that the Nazi doctrine stands for.

By the terms of the Covenant France must give two years notice of withdrawal, but it is doubtful whether Admiral Darlan will bother about rules and regulations.

Since the war, League activities have been chiefly transferred to the United States and Canada and only a very small skeleton staff remained at Geneva.—Reuter.

Frenchmen Rushing To Join De Gaulle's Forces

LONDON, April 19.

The fact that it was "unfortunately only too true" that many young Frenchmen had gone to Portugal on their way to join General de Gaulle's Free French Forces was referred to by the Toulouse radio announcer adding that "the matter was becoming serious".—Reuter.

Big Mobilisation For Battle Of Atlantic

LONDON, April 18.

As the spring advances the tempo of the battle of the Atlantic is quickening. Already there is evidence that the Germans in the past few weeks have been making greater use of their navy than at any time since the war began. In addition to a large number of U-boats they are employing merchant raiders and surface warships, writes Reuter's special correspondent with the Home Fleet—a British naval base.

Germany will doubtless make a supreme effort to stem the increased flow of war exports from America to Britain resulting from the Lease and Lend Act. The Royal Navy, besides protecting convoys, may be expected to hit back at raiders.

Improved weather conditions will enable them to intensify air attacks on British shipping. The lengthening days and shorter nights may force the Germans to rely less on U-boats and more on surface raiders.

But whatever the Germans do the Navy is fully alive to the position and confident of its ability to counter Germany's sea offensive.

Clearly the Nazis will make every effort to nullify or at least reduce the value of America's mounting aid to Britain.

The crippling of Mussolini's navy will affect the balance of power in the Atlantic. The battering received by the Italian fleet, whose role was to pin down a powerful section of the British navy in the Mediterranean, should release some of our Mediterranean warships for work in other areas, including the Atlantic.

New Warships To Join Battle

Important technical advances in various branches of warship design—most of them highly secret—are yet another factor in Britain's favour.

Another reason why the Atlantic is likely to see growing naval activity is that a large number of warships are being turned out by British yards and no doubt also in Germany and occupied countries. As these ships come into commission the chances of encounter increase.

In addition to new destroyers and cruisers, there are mighty 55,000 tons battleships of the "King George Fifth" class. The ship after which the class is named has already proved that she is the fastest British battleships as well as being very formidably armed with ten 14-inch guns, 16 5.25 inch guns and multiple pom-poms and provided with protection against under-water attacks that surpasses any previous standard.

Of a programme of six new aircraft carriers, "Illustrious" and "Formidable" have been mentioned already as being in commission. The others are "Victorious", "Implacable", "Indefatigable" and "Indomitable". They have a length of 753 feet with a displacement of 23,000 tons and mount 16 4.5-inch dual purpose guns.

The smashing successes of the Naval Air Arm in the Mediterranean and elsewhere indicate what an important part these new aircraft carriers are destined to play in an intensified war at sea.

The forces at the enemy's disposal include Battleships and at least one heavy cruiser. Among the battleships which by now may have been damaged by the air attacks on Brest—are the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenair".

The "Tirpitz" and the "Bismarck", by far the biggest warships ever built by Germany, were also expected to be in commission early this year.

They displace 35,000 tons and have eight 15-inch, 12 5.9-inch and 16 4.1-inch guns. Designed for a speed of probably 30 knots, there are also the "Admiral Scheer", a 10,000 ton pocket battleship of the same class as the "Grafspee" and at least one heavy cruiser of the hipper class.—Reuter.

Vandalism In Excelsis

St. Paul's Cathedral And Other Historical Landmarks Of London Bombed By Nazis

LONDON, April 18.

St. Paul's Cathedral has again been bombed City Temple—the famous Free Church—has been gutted by fire, while Guy's Hospital and the worldwide known department stores of Selfridges and Maples are among the London buildings which it can now be revealed has been damaged in the recent air raids.

The bomb which scarred St Paul's fell in the north transept where it hurled tons of masonry into a fantastic pile of broken columns and stonework. Another bomb fell in a nearby street and the blast swept round the Cathedral.

Almost every pane of glass some dating back to the time of Sir Christopher Wren who built the Cathedral—has been blown out. Most of the fabric is unharmed but the north transept wall is pitted with deep holes.

The great dome and the whispering gallery are unaffected. The Cathedral, already desecrated by bomb which damaged the high altar, has had to be closed to visitors and may remain so for a considerable time.

The Chelsea Old Church, the scene of many fashionable weddings, which contains the tomb of Sir Thomas More and many ancient monuments, suffered direct hit and is now in ruins.

Showers of firebombs fell on Guy's Hospital. While those threatening occupied blocks were being smothered, others which fell on air unoccupied three storied wing got hold and the wing which was a hundred feet long, was gutted.

The Chelsea Royal Hospital—the historic London home for military pensioners—was severely damaged by bomb and among the 13 persons killed was the oldest pensioner aged 101 years.

Only the walls of the City Temple, which is the only English free church in the city of London remain standing. The interior is a mass of charred wood.

Maples was burned out and Selfridges also damaged by fire but trading continues on the lower floors.

The world famed auction rooms of Christies also suffered damage in the recent raid.—Reuter.

GERMANS BOMB OWN PLANE

LONDON, April 19.

During the German raid on Portsmouth on Thursday the Germans actually bombed one of their own plants which had been brought down by anti-aircraft guns and was burning on the ground. The crew of four were killed.

The Germans apparently thought it was a British plane.—Reuter.

SUPPLY SHIP BOMBED AND SUNK

LONDON, April 18.

A supply ship of 7,000 tons was burning fiercely and another of 3,000 tons was left sinking rapidly after attacks by British bombers off the Norwegian coast to-day.

One ship was attacked from a height of only 50 feet and four heavy bombs hit it amidships.—Reuter.

SIR D. LINDSAY DEAD

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The death has occurred at Shillong of Sir Darcy Lindsay, formerly Director of the Calcutta Branch of the Royal Insurance Company.

Sir Darcy Lindsay was born in Duns, Scotland in 1865. He was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly from 1921 to 1931 and was the leader of the European Party there.—A. P.

FANTASTIC NAZI ALLEGATION

Churchill Bent On Bombing Vatican

LONDON, April 19.

The warning by the British Government that they will commence systematic bombing of Rome if either Athens or Cairo is molested has brought forth a roar of rage from the German radio.

It says "with such shameless lies Mr. Churchill is making preparations for the Diabolical work of the R.A.F.

We know that the British are going to raid the Vatican City and all Churchill's efforts to whitewash in advance this crime are foredoomed to failure."—Reuter.

Germans Dead In Greece Totals 60,000

NEW YORK, April 19.

After quoting one Greek estimate of Nazi losses in Greece at 60,000 dead the Ankara correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System added that the losses are "certainly tremendous".—Reuter.

EARL KIMBERLEY KILLED IN RAID

LONDON, April 18.

The Earl of Kimberley was killed during Wednesday's raid on London. As Lord Wodehouse he was one of Britain's best polo players and played against the United States in the Wester Chester cups series.

The Earl of Kimberley was aged 57.—Reuter

Entire Yugoslav Shipping To Aid Britain

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Yugoslavia is to give immediate aid to Britain by making approximately 120,000 tons of shipping now in Western Hemisphere ports available "for the common cause."

This statement was made to-day to reporters here by the Yugoslav Minister, who, it is reported, has under his jurisdiction all Yugoslav shipping in the United States and Central and South America.—Reuter.

Deanna Durbin Gets Married

HOLLYWOOD, April 18.

Eight hundred guests were present at the wedding on Friday night here of Deanna Durbin, 19-year-old film star to Vaughan Paul, 25-year-old film Director.—Reuter.

THAI-INDO-CHINA BORDER CLASHES

BANGKOK, April 19.

Tension has arisen again on the battle-scarred Thai-Indo-China border following allegations that French troops have made incursions into Thai territory.

According to Thai press reports clashes have taken place on the frontier following, "provocative incidents" by French Indo-China troops.—Reuter

NEW DELHI, April 18.—The next meeting of the Central Transport Advisory Council which comes off in Simla early in July the 'United Press' learns, will, 'inter alia', examine the working of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules and consider transport problems arising out of war conditions.—*United Press.*

Two Greek Premiers Pass Away In Three Months

Governor Of Athens To Form New Government: King To Preside Over Cabinet Meetings

LONDON, April 18.

The Greek Prime Minister, M. Alexandre Koritzis, died suddenly on Friday after less than three months in office, says the Athens Radio.

Thus in three months, two Prime Ministers have fallen while performing their duty after having consecrated their whole strength to the service of their country, the announcer added.

M. Koritzis became Prime Minister on January 21 following the death of General Metaxas.—Reuter.

As soon as he heard the news, King George summoned various personalities to the Royal Palace. Constitution of a new cabinet will be announced very shortly.

An intimate friend of General Metaxas, M. Koritzis was the Governor of the Bank of Greece at the time of General Metaxa's death.

Born on the Island of Poros in the Gulf of Aegina, about 30 miles from Athens, in 1885, Koritzis took the degree in law at the Athens University, but never practised. Instead, he entered the National Bank of Greece in 1903, where he had a brilliant career. One highly beneficial scheme he carried through was the organisation of a system of cheap agricultural credits.

On coming into power General Metaxas appointed M. Koritzis Minister of Health. M. Koritzis was next in charge of public assistance. In this office M. Koritzis organised the first scheme of social service that Greece has had. He gave large sums for the relief of families of soldiers killed in war and people bombed out of their homes in air raids.

M. Koritzis never wavered for an instant in his resolution to carry on the war. Besides being a splendid administrator, he was a fine orator and his speeches to the nation and to the youth of Greece as Prime Minister were fervent declarations on the unity of Greece and her determination to defend her liberties and her faith in ultimate victory.

CODZIAS TO FORM NEW GOVT.

ATHENS, April 19.

M. Constantin Codzias, Minister-Governor of Athens, has been entrusted with the formation of a new Government. M. Codzias will hold the post of vice-Premier. The King will personally preside at Cabinet meetings.—Reuter.

FUNERAL OF M. KORIZIS

ATHENS:—The funeral of M. Korizis took place in Athens Cathedral on Saturday afternoon. Honours due to a Prime Minister dying while in office were rendered.

TERRIBLE BLOW

LONDON.—"The sudden death of M. Korizis is another terrible blow for the Greek nation which has proved itself capable of performing miracles in the struggle for freedom and independence", commented the Ankara Radio today, adding "where death cannot reach is the motherland soil of Greece moistened by the blood of the sons of Hellas. Greece will live."—Reuter.

Military Rule In Athens

Governor Issues Proclamation

The following proclamation issued by the Military Governor of Athens was read over the Athens radio to-night.

"Having assumed the duties of Supreme Military Governor on the orders of the Ministry of War, I recommend all to carry on exclusively their personal occupations maintaining the requisite calm and discipline and thus assisting by their attitude in the maintenance of security and order.

ASSEMBLY OF GROUPS IS ABSOLUTELY FORBIDDEN. ANYONE INFRINGING THIS ORDER WILL BE COURT MARTIALLED."

The proclamation is signed "Chirstos Cavrakos, Supreme Military Governor."

The King took the decision to entrust M. Codzias with the formation of the Government after listening to opinions of different personalities into the small hours of this morning.

5 CIRCLE CONGRESS COMMITTEES DISSOLVED

MADRAS, April 19.

Five Circle Congress Committees in the city have been dissolved, says the Secretary of the Madras District Congress Committee in a statement to the Press.—A. P.

SIR R. DORMAN SMITH IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 19.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald H. Dorman Smith, Governor-Designate of Burma, arrived in Delhi to-day and is staying at the Viceroy's house.—A. P.

Not Liking To See Britain Go Under

Nazi Press' Violent Attack On Roosevelt, Knox And Stimson

ZURICH, April 19.

Growing apprehension in Germany over the United States' increased help to Great Britain is mirrored in violent attacks in leading German newspapers on President Roosevelt, Mr. Stimson and Col. Knox who are accused of "provoking" Germany. The United States' real attitude is revealed to the German public for the first time by the New York correspondent of the German weekly newspaper "Das Reich", who writes: "During the last few days it has been clear that the United States is using its own means to send help to Great Britain in two directions, which cut directly into the war zone, firstly, across the Atlantic to Great Britain, and, secondly, into the Red Sea.

President Roosevelt has made it clear that he will in no way allow Great Britain to go under. The great majority of Americans desire maximum help for Britain including the President who has the last word."—Reuter.

Japanese Effect Surprise Landing Near Ningpo Port

Move To Destroy Supply Route To China

TOKYO, April 19.

After occupying a number of key points, crack units of the Japanese army, working in close co-operation with the navy, effected a surprise landing, near the outer Port of Ningpo, on the coast of Chekiang Province, early this morning, states an official communique issued here.

The communique adds: The fresh operations are progressing as smoothly as can be expected. A powerful detachment of the air arm is participating. The aim of the new campaign is to destroy completely the supply route by which war materials for the Chungking Government have been smuggled from abroad and staple products exported from the unoccupied territory.

WENCHOW OCCUPIED?

A later Tokyo message says, it is also reported that Wenchow was occupied following simultaneous landings at several points on the Chekiang coast. This leaves Foochow as the sole treaty port on the China Coast not yet captured.

"LOST SPIRITUAL SUPPORT OF RUSSIA"

SHANGHAI.—Claiming that the Soviet-Japanese Pact has deprived China of the spiritual support of the U. S. S. R., a Japanese army spokesman asserted that Japanese pressure on the Chungking Government has become stronger than ever. The spokesman added where there is no spiritual support we do not expect to find material support. As a result of the Pact Japan and Russia are now able to turn back on each other and face another direction.

BR. AMBASSADOR'S TALK WITH C.-IN.-C.

SINGAPORE.—The British Ambassador in China, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, left for Chungking, at the conclusion of an important conference with Air Chief Marshal, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief in the Far East and Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements. In the course of the conferences the Ambassador received a comprehensive picture of the plans for all-round defence in the event of a crisis.—Reuter.

MERCHANT VESSELS FIRED NEAR HELIGOLAND

Successful Attacks On Enemy Shipping

LONDON, April 19.

A number of successful attacks on enemy shipping and convoys by bomber and coastal command aircraft are announced in an Air Ministry communique. Near Heligoland two medium-sized merchant vessels and enemy escort were set on fire so seriously as to be total losses. Off the Norwegian coast two other merchant vessels were also hit and left sinking. From yesterday's operations over the North Sea eight British aircraft are missing.

It is now known that one enemy aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft fire over Northern Ireland on Tuesday night, making a total of nine destroyed that night.—Reuter.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT HIT AGAIN

LONDON, April 19.

The Houses of Parliament were again hit in a recent air raid including the Speaker's house in the inner quadrangle, which has incidentally been water-damaged from a punctured tank. The Speaker, Captain Fitzroy, was not in residence and nobody was hurt. All the windows of the House of Commons Library were blown out. Hundreds of windows along the river terrace were shattered and the office-keepers apartments suffered. The debating chamber is believed to have escaped.—Reuter.

LAVAL RETURNING TO VICHY GOVT.?

Paris Press Urges Darlan To Side With Germany At Once

ZURICH, April 19.

German successes in the Balkans have given supporters of Franco-German collaboration a new impulse, but the rumours early this week that M. Laval is returning to the Vichy Government are unconfirmed. Political observers consider that Admiral Darlan is unwilling to see M. Laval return to the Vichy Cabinet, because though sympathising with M. Laval's policy, he is very ambitious and not anxious to share power with his dangerous rival.

THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS PRESS URGES ADMIRAL DARLAN NOT TO DELAY LONGER OPENLY TO SIDE WITH GERMANY, BUT ACCORDING TO THE "NEUE ZUERCHER NACHRICHTEN" "ANOTHER ADMIRAL IN VICHY HAS A DECISIVE WORD TO SAY. THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, ADMIRAL LEAHY, HAS TWO IMPRESSIVE ARGUMENTS, NAMELY, FRENCH ANXIETY ABOUT FAMINE AND A REMINDER ABOUT THE FRENCH GOLD AT MARTINIQUE".—REUTER.

MAISKY SEES EDEN

LONDON, April 19.

The Soviet Ambassador, M. Maisky, recently saw the Foreign Minister Mr. Eden, at the Foreign Office, learns Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent. This was their first conversation, since Mr. Eden's return from the Middle-East but the nature of it has not been revealed.—Reuter.

Germany To Offer Non-Aggression Pact To Turkey?

ISTANBUL, April 19.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, VON PAPEN, FOR BERLIN HAS GIVEN RISE TO RUMOURS THAT TURKEY IS SHORTLY TO BE OFFERED A NON-AGGRESSION PACT BY THE NAZIS.

A warning against these rumours is published by the newspaper "Tan" which reminds its readers that Germany's tactics always aim at catching its prey unawares.

Hence the stories "are probably being spread by the Nazis in an attempt to lull Turkish vigilance, but Turkey will not be taken in."

Dealing with the need for continued preparedness, the "Tan" adds, "It is evident that if Germany conquers the Balkans and Egypt, we shall be isolated. If the British fleet is compelled to withdraw from the Eastern Mediterranean, Britain will be unable to help us".—Reuter.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 9, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 22, 1360
Parsi: Avan 18, 1310
Sunrise: 6h. 19m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m.
High tide: 7-32, 20-16
Low tide: 1-49, 13-36

GITA CLASS—Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagawat Geeta' at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI—Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

MASS SPINNING DEMONSTRATION IN 'B' WARD—Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, a mass spinning demonstration will be held to-day (Sunday) at Mandvi Koliwada near Cement Chawls between 8-30 to 10 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—"Culture of Concentration" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

BANDRA PARSI SOCIAL CLUB—A special general meeting of the above Club will be held at the club premises on 20-4-41 at 6 .pm. to pass condolence resolutions on the death of their President, Khan Bahadur Cowasji Petigara.

BOMBAY YARN AND SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION—The sixth annual general body meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

LECTURE ON 'BHAGWAT GITA'—Mr. M. R. Gopalacharya, founder of the Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, will deliver a public lecture on 'Gita' to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in Merzellow Mansion, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, (B. B. and C. I. Railway).

TALK ON COSMOGENESIS IN ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION—To-morrow (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Khashnoom Hall", Noble Building, Parsi Bazar Street (4th floor), Fort, Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala, Advocate, will give a public talk on the following subject: "Cosmogenesis in the Zoroastrian Religion, and the formation of the first space in the Nisti Emanation." The meeting is open to all Parsis.

NORTH BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S ENGLISH SCHOOL—Mr. G. A. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, will preside over the second annual prize distribution of the North Bombay Education Society's English School, Naigaum, Dadar at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

SAYAJIRAO SANGEET KALABHAVAN—On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, there will be a weekly concert in Indian music, to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m., in the Kalabhavan Hall at Vahedin Mansion, Poibavdi Parel. Prof. Yeshvantrao, Sangeet Kesari, will give Dhrupad songs on this occasion.

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ—The Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts of Samaj has been extended up to Wednesday, 23rd April, at the Ram Mohan School, near Prarthana Samaj. Time daily from 3 to 8 p.m. and on Sunday 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 to 8 p.m.

BARODA PEOPLE'S MEETING—A public meeting of the Baroda State People residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, under the presidentship of Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah, when Mr. Chhotabhai J. Sutaria ex-president, Baroda State Prajamandal and the leader of the Prajamandal party in Dharasabha, and others will speak on achievements of Prajamandal.

SPINNING CLASS ON MARINE DRIVE—With a view, that the people of Chira Bazar, Marine Lines, Churchgate, etc., can learn spinning, a spinning class under the guidance of Mr. Mohanlal Kuvarji Shah and Mayaben Shah has been opened at Girikunj on Marine Drive by Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, and Mr. K. K. Shah, the President of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will perform the opening ceremony to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY—Under the auspices of the above party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. on Girgaum Chowpatty The subject will be "India and War". Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Tayab Shaikh, Maniben Kara, Panday and others will address the meeting.

On the same day at 3 p.m., a general meeting of the party will be held at the Independent India Office, Ratilal Mansion, Parekh Street, Girgaum.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Down Argentine Way". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Back Street". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"High Sierra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Lady in Question". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Laugh It Off". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 noon.
WEST END—"Ghar Jawai". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Prabhat". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Ummeed". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Premnagar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PALACE—"Rebecca". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Sanskar". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Adhuri Kahani". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Kick." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Concert At Wagle Hall

There will be a variety concert at Wagle Hall, Chikitsaka High School to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in aid of the Industrial and Literary Education Institute. The programme includes prayer by the girls of the Institute, vocal music by Mrs. Kaushik, Ram Marathe and T. Shevalkar, dance by Baby Nirmala, Kishori Parvatkar and Manorama Kalgutkar, a comedy by Mr. Valavalkar and a play called "Queen of Jhansi" by the girls of the Institute. All parts will be played by girls.

TAILORING INSTITUTE GATHERING—The annual social gathering of the Modern Institute of Tailoring for Ladies at Mahim will be held at Vanmali Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. when Dewan Bahadur Sayanna, J.P. will preside.

NEW SOLICITORS IN BOMBAY—During the examination of Articled Clerks held by the Bombay Incorporated Law Society in March 1941, the following articled clerks have been declared successful, viz.:—
Rustom Sorabjee Gae.
Muralidhar Madhavprasad Sharma
Padamsi Damji Khona
Ratan Nowroji Contractor
Amritlal Jivanlal Vakharia
Purushottam Pandharinath Revankar
Bepin Vrijbhukandas Pakvasa
Bhupendra C. Parekh
Hiralal Thakordas Shroff.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA—A public function will be held to-day (Sunday) at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. at 5 p.m. for distributing certificates to the successful candidates at the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, Examinations held at Dadar, Matunga and Parel centre in the month of February 1941. Mr. Umashanker Dixit will address the gathering on the occasion.

CATECHISM COMPETITION PRIZE DISTRIBUTION—The annual catechism prize distribution for the Archdiocese of Bombay will be held at St. Andrews' School Hall at Bandra to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. when the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas Roberts S.J. will preside.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDEN, (MALABAR HILL)—The Original Imperial Band will play a programme of music at Sir P. M. Garden (Malabar Hill) Bombay to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE—A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at King's Circle, Matunga to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. M. K. Chikarmane.

IDEAL MUSICO (MUSIC CLUB)—A concert of classical music by Kumar Gandharva of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Vijayanagar Hall, Dadar, Bombay.

BALKAN-JI-BARI—The half-yearly general meeting of all workers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at "Gulistan" 12th Road, Khar.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—The anniversary of the birthday of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, which falls on the 10th April, will be celebrated by the above Association at its premises at 211, Tardeo Road Nana's Chowk, Bombay at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). Mr. K. H. Goregaoker will preside on the occasion.

CHURCH SERVICE—Mar Thoma Syrian Service at the Holy Redeemer Church, Dadar (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

50,000 VISIT KHADI EXHIBITION

Record Crowd Expected To-day, Last Day When Prize Distribution Takes Place

Till ten o'clock in the night, the stream of visitors continued to flow at the Khadi and the Village Industries Exhibition at Ladwadi and Rambaug on Saturday. About 3,700 people visited during the day.

The total number of visitors since the day the Exhibition was declared open, has neared 50,000.

To-day being the last day of the Exhibition, a record crowd is anticipated. Prizes in the various competitions will be distributed to-day (Sunday) by Mr. Dhirajlal Desai, President of the B.P.C.C.

After a fortnight's heavy work, following a crowded programme, the various workers and volunteers, will be invited for a social gathering on Monday.

LAST DAY OF CITY EXHIBITION

To-day being the last day, the Exhibition will remain open in the morning from 8 to 10-30 p.m. (S.T.) (Sale of tickets to be closed at 9-30 a.m.) and from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. in the evening. Sale of tickets will be closed at 10 p.m.

The prize distribution ceremony will take place on the terrace of the Lad Wadi at 3-30 p.m. when Sjt. Dhirajlal B. Desai, will preside and distribute prizes to the respective winners of different Competitions held under the auspices of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition. The function is open to public.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES' EXHIBITION

Ram Baug & Lad Wadi, C. P. Tank

To-day (Sunday) Last Day Programme:
3-30 p.m. (S.T.): Prize distribution to winners of different competitions held at Lad Wadi.
Exhibition Time:—
Morning: 8 to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).
Afternoon: 2 to 11 p.m. (S.T.).
Tickets will be sold upto 10 p.m.
Admission Fee: Two Annas.
For Children: One Anna.

LATE MR. H. M. PATEL Pioneer Of Indian Shuttle Industry

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Harilal Mansukhlal Patel of H. M. Patel and Co., on Wednesday the 16th April, 1941 in Manchester at the age of 52. He was a technical weaver and gold medalist of Lord Sandhurst. He started Mill Stores business in 1922 dealing principally in shuttles. Instead of depending on foreign supplies he wanted to manufacture the shuttles in India, and with that end in view, he went to England and the Continent in 1932.

On his return he started the first shuttle factory in India in 1934. Following his enterprise, three new factories have come into existence, which prove to be a great blessing to the textile industry at a time when the supplies are practically cut off from the Foreign countries. He was a great lover of handloom industry and had travelled in every nook and corner of India and Burmah.

He went to England for the second time in 1939 to buy new machinery to extend and modernise his plant, but before he could complete his plans and return, he expired. He hailed from Umreth in Kaira District and belonged to Khadayata Bania Community He leaves behind three brothers and numerous friends to mourn his premature death

MARWADI CLUB ANNIVERSARY—The Marwadi Club, Matunga has decided to celebrate its first anniversary to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Agrawal Nagar, Matunga (G.I.P.) under the presidentship of Sjt. Raja Bahadur Narayanlalji Pitti.

The intercaste wedding of Sjt. Govinda B. Mendon (of the Bombay National Guards), who is a Kanara Mogaveera by caste, with Smt. Manglabai A. Engineer, a member of the Gujerati Bhavsar community, was solemnised by Vedic rites at the Fort Arya Samaj Bombay, last week.

Marathi Journalists' Conference

(From Our Own Correspondent)
POONA, April 17

Marathi journalists from all over India will meet and discuss some of the vital problems of their profession in the month of May next, under the presidentship of Prof. N. R. Phatak, a writer and journalist of repute.

Mr. J. S. Karandikar, the editor of "The Kesri" is the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Executive Committee of the Poona Journalists' Association is making every effort to make the Conference a success.

Western India Advocates' Association's New Executive

At the annual general meeting of the above Association held on 7th April, 1941, in the Bombay High Court (Appellate Side) the following office-bearers were elected:—
President: Mr. R. A Jaghirdar, Government Pleader.
Vice-President: Mr. S. Y. Abhyankar.
Honorary Secretary: Mr. Vijay R. Desai.
Honorary Treasurer: Mr. K. B. Sukhtankar.

DIVINE SERVICE—Mr. G. L. Chandawaskar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

When—

young people take law into their hands—
Then there is always some trouble.....
Ranjit's hilarious hit

3rd WEEK

UMMEED

Director: MANIBHAI VYAS
Cast:
Ishwarlal, Prabha, Nurjahan
Daily at 4, 7, 10 P.M.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-30 P.M.
OPERA HOUSE

See the Star of the Year

NALINI JAYWANT

in

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

RADHIKA

Directed by: VIRENDRA DESAI

8TH WEEK

PATHE

3-30, 6-30, 10 P. M.

INDIRA NEHRU

To See Father In Jail!

Says, British Masses Are Sympathetic Towards India

ADVENTUROUS JOURNEY FROM SWITZERLAND TO INDIA

Miss Indira Nehru, the only daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived in India from England recently, will visit Mahatma Gandhi at Sevagram on Sunday night.

She will stay with him the next day, pending completion of the arrangements for seeing her father who is now within prison bars.

According to the A. P. message of Saturday's date from Lucknow, Punditji has been transferred to the Dehra Dun Jail. She is extremely anxious to see her father and as soon as she gets the necessary particulars and the permission, she will rush to him.

NO HYSTERICS

Explaining the repercussions on the people of England, following continuous enemy bombardment, Miss Nehru who was for over a month in London, told our representative in an interview that they were obviously used to it and therefore they were not showing any particular kind of hysterics.

ANDERSON SHELTERS DISCARDED

But still there were matters which the people of England demanded to be mended. The deep "Anderson" shelters had been practically given up and a new type of shelters, box-like in shape, would be introduced. Before she left London, about 46 such shelters had already spring up. She had not actually seen the new type of shelters but she had read about them in the newspapers and had looked at their design.

BRITISH MASSES AND INDIA

With regard to the British opinion towards India, she said that the rank and file of the people who knew something of this country were sympathetically disposed towards our people. Propaganda meetings were being held here and there and the Congress stand explained to the people. It was also obvious that the rank and file did not go the whole hog with the policy pursued by the Labour Party

MISS INDIRA NEHRU

on the Indian question. One heard about disturbances at such party meetings. In Wales, Major C. R. Atlee was actually booed.

During her stay in Bombay at Mr. G. P. Hutheesing's residence, anxious enquiries were made by numerous friends and relatives of some Indians either staying in England or on their way back with regard to the conditions tending to the safety or otherwise of their people.

Miss Indira Nehru who was in Switzerland when war broke out, has returned.

She had gone to Switzerland two years ago for reasons of health. She was a patient in a clinic for nearly four months. She was still in Switzerland when war broke out and France collapsed. On her return journey to India she travelled through unoccupied France to Spain and then on to Portugal. She was delayed in Portugal for several months before she could get a plane for England, where she arrived in January.

She was in Cape Town for a day and after fourteen days' journey, came to Bombay on Thursday.

JAWAHARLAL TRANSFERRED TO DEHRA DUN

LUCKNOW, April 19.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. R. S. Pandit were transferred yesterday to the Dehra Dun jail from here.

The repairs which were being carried out in the Dehra Dun jail are now complete.—A. P.

Mrs. V. Pandit For Wardha

WARDHA, April 19.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit is expected here this evening to see Mahatma Gandhi. Miss Indira Nehru is arriving here on Monday.—A. P.

MUNSHI PROGRESSING WELL IN NAINI

NAINITAL, April 19.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, ex-Home Minister of Bombay who arrived here early this month, is progressing satisfactorily. His complaint of photophobia though considerably improved still persists.

Mr. and Mrs Munshi are expected to stay here for two months. It is understood that Mr. Munshi will pay a visit to Almora next month when he will see Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant ex-U. P. Premier who is in Almora District Jail.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19th April, 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 88.4 deg. (0.4 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 78.4 deg. (2.2 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 187 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT: An earthquake of moderate intensity at its origin about 3090 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observotory at 19h. 33m. (I.S.T.) on 18th April, 1941.

ALL-INDIA WHEAT FORECAST

The following All-India Third Wheat forecast for 1940-41 has been published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

The area under crop is 34,108,000 acres and the estimated yield is 10,233,000 tons, against 33,465,000 acres and 10,489,000 tons of the revised estimates of last year. There is an increase of two per cent in area, but a decrease of the same percentage in yield. The condition of the crop is reported to be good on the whole.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19/4/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.0 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Jinnah Meets Pressmen

But Refuses To Explain Pakistan Scheme

MADRAS, April 19.

"I do not wish to say anything more at present than what I have already said in my statement in reply to Babu Rajendra Prasad." This is all what Mr. Jinnah would say to press representatives, who met him at his residence to-day and sought elucidation of the scheme of Pakistan. He declined to say anything further about it at this stage.

Referring to his health Mr. Jinnah said that his mind could do much but "the flesh would not respond." "I am extremely thankful," said Mr. Jinnah, "to the very large body of people, who have been kind enough to make enquiries about my health. I am quite all right. Only I want rest and I am going to take it. I am thankful to the various communities in Madras for the kindness they have shown me during my visit and I regret that owing to my indisposition I am not able to make more contacts with the leaders of the Muslim League and workers and leaders of other parties such as the Non-Brahmins, the Scheduled Castes and Christians, though I have already met most of the leaders of those communities. I hope that an opportunity will come when I shall visit this presidency again soon. I am very much disappointed that my tour had to be cancelled. I thank those, who were preparing for it from one end of South India to the other. Had my health permitted me, I would have toured at least for three weeks."

Referring to the press he said "I am thankful to the local newspapers and representatives of news-agencies for their desire to give correct and full publicity to the proceedings of the All-India Muslim League Session and to such other activities with which I was personally concerned during my stay in Madras."—A. P.

Jinnah Takes Tea With Prince Of Arcot

MADRAS, April 19.

Prominent members of the Indian Christian Community and others met Mr. Jinnah to-day and discussed the general political situation with him. Among those present were Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. V. Chakkarai Chetty, Mr. O. Kandaswami Chetty and Mr. A. A. Paul.

Mr. Jinnah paid a visit to His Highness the Prince of Arcot and took tea with him yesterday evening. The Prince of Arcot later returned the visit at Mr. Jinnah's Madras residence.—A. P.

JINNAH CANCELS TOUR

MADRAS, April 19.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah is having temperature and has cancelled his departure for Bangalore to-night. —A. P.

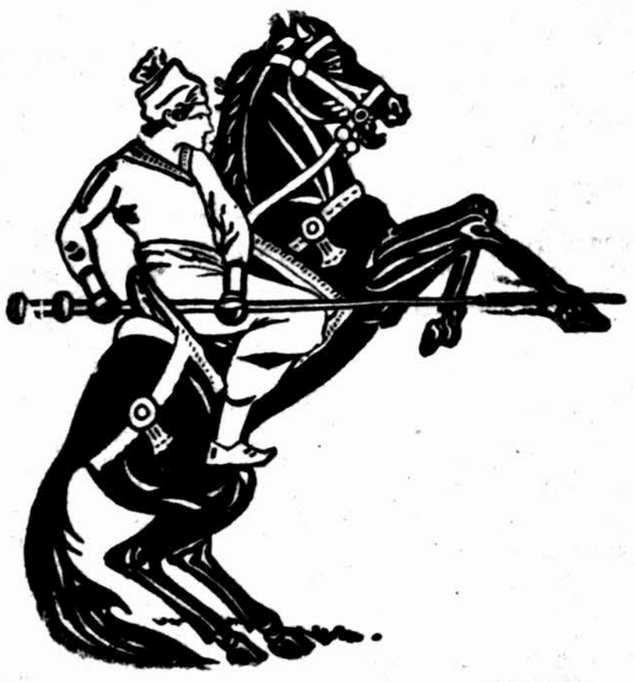
Jinnah Taking Complete Rest

MADRAS, April 19.

Mr. Jinnah, who looked quite well when he received the press representatives at noon to-day, suddenly developed temperature at four o'clock.

Dr. Guruswami examined him and advised him not to undertake the journey to Bangalore to-night, but take complete rest.

Accordingly all his engagements this afternoon and his departure for Bangalore to-night were cancelled. He is taking complete rest.—A. P.



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BRAIN—BODY—MUSCLE

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA ..... BOMBAY

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Participants in Children's Khadi Fancy Dress Competition at the All-India Village Industries Exhibition held at C. P. Tank last week.

Indian Troops Land In Iraq

BRITAIN ACTS UP TO TREATY REQUIREMENTS

Iraqi Parliament Displaces Former Regent

NEW DELHI, April 19.

It is announced to-day that troops from India landed in Iraq on April 17 and 18, in order to open up lines of communication through Iraq in accordance with the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of Alliance which was signed on June 30, 1930, says a communique. According to Article Four of the treaty, it was agreed that in the event of war, Iraq would furnish to the British Commonwealth, on Iraq territory, aid in the form of all facilities and assistance in their power, including the use of railway, rivers, ports, aerodromes and means of communications.

It will be remembered that in his speech to the Iraq Parliament on April 10, 1941, Sayyid Rashid Ali, the leader of the present Government of Iraq, stated that his policy would be to uphold the treaty of 1930. Due notice was given to the Iraqi Government by His Majesty's Minister in Baghdad that troops would shortly arrive at Basra, and their agreement to this action was readily given. These troops arrived in Basra on April 17 and 18 and proceeded to their camping areas. On arrival in Basra, the transports and escorting naval vessels were met with the customary courtesies. The Commander of the Imperial Forces was warmly welcomed by a high officer of the Iraqi Government who had been specially sent to greet him, while the people of Basra who have happy memories of British and Indian soldiers from the last war were equally cordial in their welcome to the troops.

LONDON IMPRESSED.

LONDON, April 19.

The co-operation of the Iraqi authorities in the movements of imperial troops has made a favourable impression in London and leads to the hope that more normal relations between the two countries may soon be established.—Reuter.

FORMER REGENT DISPLACED

Iraqi Parliament's Decision

LONDON April 19.

The situation in Iraq is considered as improving.

The Iraqi Parliament met and passed a vote displacing the former Regent.—United Press.

FORMER REGENT OF IRAQ AT AMMAN

LONDON:—Emir Abdul Ilah, the former Regent of Iraq, has arrived at Amman, capital of Transjordan, where he is Emir Abdullah's guest, says the Vichy news agency, quoting Beyrouth information. A Conference at which Emir Abdullah presided, followed the former Regent's arrival.—Reuter.

EX-REGENT OF IRAQ IN JERUSALEM

The "Chronicle" learns that the ex-Regent Prince Abdul Illah of Iraq, Ali Jawdat Al Ayubi, ex-Foreign Minister, and Jamil Al Madfai, ex-Prime Minister, left the Persian Gulf and arrived at Jerusalem on the 16th of April.

DE GAULLE IN FR. EQUATORIAL AFRICA

LONDON, April 19.

General de Gaulle has arrived at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, by air, according to the Brazzaville radio. He made the journey from Cairo via Port Sudan and the Belgian Congo.—Reuter.

28 German Prisoners Escape From Camp

PORT ARTHUR, (Ontario), April 19.

Twenty-eight German prisoners have escaped from a camp near here, according to a police announcement—Reuter.

Andheri Gujerati Literary Society

(From Our Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the above Society, a week of educative and entertaining lectures is arranged in Sheth M A. High School from 20th to 26th April.

During the week, Dr. D. G. Vyas, Syt. H. G. Anjaria, Syt. Jyotindra Dave, Syt. Dhansukial Mehta, Syt. B. B. Vyas, Syt. Indra Vasavada and others will deliver lectures on important subjects and throughout the week, discussions, elocution competitions and other entertaining programmes have been arranged.

On the opening day, Sunday the 20th instant, Syt. Samaldas Gandhi will address a meeting at 8-30 a.m at the Andheri High School. All are cordially invited to take part in the programmes.

MOTOR TRUCKS IN BOMBAY

No Removal Without Permit, Says Govt. Order

The Motor Truck Control Order, published to-day in a Gazette of India Extraordinary, provides that no motor truck shall be removed from any works or place of assembly in the city of Bombay without a permit in writing from the competent authority. If any motor truck sent from any such works or place of assembly as aforesaid is within the Punjab, the N.W.F.P., British Baluchistan or Delhi Province, in transit by road, and the person in charge of such motor truck is required to do so by an Officer authorised in this behalf by the Provincial Government, such person shall take the motor truck to the competent authority, and shall not proceed further with the motor truck unless permitted in writing by that authority, provided that nohing in this paragraph shall apply to motor trucks which have passed Peshawar in Transit to Afghanistan.—A. P.

HYDERABAD CUSTOMS

Importation Of Cars

Members of the W.I.A.A. who import second-hand cars into His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and later on have them sold, are informed that the cars in such cases should be brought to the Customs Office concerned for valuation by the Customs Appraiser and for the assessment of Customs duty, so states a Press Note issued by the Western India Automobile Association.

The new arrangement has been necessitated because of the practise of some motorists to import cars either new or second-hand for a prescribed period and later on dispose them off to any person or firm within the State. In such circumstances, the Customs Officials cannot proceed on the valuation shown in the Introductory Letter furnished by the W.I.A.A. as such value is only approximate and is subject to verification.

The Customs Commissioner, Hyderabad Deccan, who has addressed the W.I.A.A. in this connection makes it clear that if the car sold happens to be a new one it would be enough if it is brought before a Customs Officer for usual inspection as regards particulars relating to its number, horse power, Chassis number, Engine number etc., according to the standing orders of the Department.

The W.I.A.A. appeals to members who visit Hyderabad to co-operate with the Customs authorities who have been good enough to give duty exemption to motorists who possess the Association's Letter of Introduction.

BAJAJ'S SON CONVICTED.

WARDHAGANJ, April 19.

Babu Ramkrishna Bajaj, the youngest son of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who offered Satyagraha for the second time was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200. On the first occasion he was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 100.—A. P.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES DEMANDED

Proceedings Of Malabar District Muslim Conference

PALGHAT, April 19.

The second day's session of the Malabar District Muslim League Conference met to-day at 10 a. m., the Rajah of Mahmudabad presiding. Mr. M. A. Jinnah's message to the conference was read.

A resolution expressing gratitude for Mr. Jinnah's message, recording absolute confidence in his leadership, declaring the determination of Moplahs to implicitly follow the "clear, statesmanlike and constructive" lead given in Mr. Jinnah's presidential address at the annual session of the All-India Muslim League and praying for his speedy recovery was unanimously adopted and wired to Mr. Jinnah.

Resolutions warning the Government "not to be coerced" by Congress Satyagraha to sacrifice Muslim rights and interests, condemning the agitation against the Bengal Ministry and Bengal Muslims, congratulating Mr. Fazlul Huq on his fight against the agitation, sympathising with the victims of Dacca riots, demanding separate electorates in local bodies and asking for representation in judiciary by appointment of one more Muslim Judge in the High Court and other appointments in Sub-Ordinate Judiciary, asking for Friday interval for courts and other public offices were passed.

The Conference is likely to be concluded to-night.—A. P.

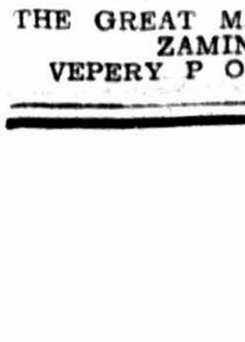
MR. C. S. VENKATACHAR IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 19.

Mr. C. S. Venkatachar, till recently Agent to the Government of India in Malaya, arrived in Madras, to-day, after the termination of his period of appointment.—A. P.

GET RICH

The world owes you unlimited wealth, just as much as you want and can use, but—YOU MUST COLLECT IT. I will tell you the Psychological method of collecting Riches.



YOU SHOULD MAKE MORE money in the next Twelve months than you ever made before Let me show you how you can develop your money making powers to the fullest extent. You can apply to your lasting profit those methods and principles that made millionaires and financial leaders.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY

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"Amount hoards up by leaps and bounds from all sources"

Now is the opportunity for you to acquire the principles of getting rich and staying rich Write at once for free interesting leaflet on "How to get Rich"

Prof. SEKHAR

THE GREAT MESMERIST AND ZAMINDAR.
VEPERY P O (MADRAS).

HOCKEY

Greys Retain Hayes Cup

Penalty-Bully Provides Decider

Friends, Admirers and Best-Boys cheered themselves hoarse at Parel on Saturday. It was a great occasion, as twenty-two sports girls were giving of their best in the final of Hayes Cup Tournament. Eleven represented the Bombay Greys and the other side were the gallant Vincent Club. The narrowest of margins separated the teams, the Greys repeated their last year's success and retained the trophy. The decider came about the twentieth minute of the initial period, through a penalty bully. Miss H. Wood, who was playing a pretty game in goal, saved a certain goal by raising her stick over her head. The referee awarded a penalty bully. Miss R. Hall got the better of the award

In the first half the Greys were superior and piled on pressure, but crossed over with their only goal The Vincent Club then asserted themselves and the stalwarts of the Grey's defence Mrs. L. Read and Mrs. J. Jonklass had an exceptional busy time. The Vincent Club did everything but save the game, and as has oft happened with the Club, they were the runners-up. At the conclusion Lady Blackwell presented the trophies.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY GREYS "A":—Miss J. Hill, Mrs. L. Read and Mrs. J. Jonklaas; Miss J. de Souza, Miss B. Pussey-Gay and Miss J. Fitzgerald; Miss C. de Souza, Mrs. R. McCarthy, Miss R. Hall, Miss D. Champman and Miss J. Gellard.

VINCENT CLUB "A":—Miss H. Wood; Miss P. Wood and Miss N. Bingham; Miss M. Pitt, Miss D. Rodricks and Mrs. E. Pustong; Miss Lloyd, Miss D. Lloyd, Miss J. Archu, Miss I Wood and Miss E. George.

Nadkarni Cup Football

Most folk at the Cooperage on Saturday were upset at the harsh way the W.I.A.A. Staff smashed the hopes of Nadkarni Cup glory that might have been held by the Bhimraj Sports Club. For, the W.I.A.A., who, incidentally, have drawn away a number of good players from other soccer camps, jus toyed with their opponents and handed out a trouncing—twelve-love.

The earlier match in the tournament on the same evening was a depressing affair, as it went a good way in sapping all enthusiasm one entertained for a football encounter. Here, the C. N. Z. S. Club bettered the Britannia Sports Club by the odd goal in three.

Ceylon Doubles Championship For Indian Pair

NEUWERA ELIYA, April 19.

In the Lawn Tennis Championships of Ceylon in the Men's Open Doubles H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and M. V. Bobjee beat S. L. Pieris and M. H. A. Aziz 8/6 6/2.

In the semi-finals H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and Bobjee beat L. P. Ernst and H. Silva 6-2 6-4.—A. P.

His Majesty's Good Thing For 1942 Classics

LONDON, April 19.

Myrobella Colt won the Hurstbourne Two-Year-Old Plate at the Salisbury meeting to-day. This speedy horse by Bahram out of Myrobella has been leased by His Majesty from the national stud and will run for the King in the next year's classics.

Trained by fred Darling and ridden to-day by the Champion Jockey Gordon Richards, Myrobella Colt never looked like losing in the field of twenty, finishing three-quarters of a length ahead of Inchmahone with Jenepher Colt as the third. The winner was a hot favourite at nine to four on.—Reuter.

Purse To Ranji Trophy Winners

There will be a Reception and Purse Presentation ceremony to the Maharashtra Cricket Association, winners of the Ranji Trophy, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hindu Gymkhana, Shivaji Park, Dadar. The Right Hon. M. R. Jayakar will preside. Mr. Vijaya Merchant and Mr. Boby Talyarkhan have agreed to speak on the occasion.

BARODA STATE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Open Session On Sunday At 5 P. M.

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, April 17.

The Baroda State Students' Conference which was to be held on 19th inst., will not be held that day on account of unavoidable engagements of President-elect Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. The conference will be held on 20th inst.

It will be held at the M. C. High School, Salatwada, from 8-30 to 10 a. m. (discussion with the President); and from 12 noon to 3 p. m. (Subject Committee discussions), and at 5 p. m. the open session will commence.

APOLOGIES FROM TENNIS STARS

LUCKNOW, April 19.

It is learnt that Ghaus Muhammad has tendered a suitable apology to the Bihar Lawn Tennis Association.

Now that Ghaus Muhammad, Anwar Husain and Iftikhar Ahmed have tendered apologies, it is considered likely that the Council of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association will withdraw their suspension with a warning.

In the case of Y. Singh, Savoor and Sohan Lal, the suspension will continue, in the absence of a similar apology.

It may be recalled that the above-mentioned players were suspended by their respective provincial associations for their action in withdrawing from the Bihar Lawn Tennis Championships.—A. P.

Gurkha Watchman Found Dead

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, April 18.

A ghastly spectacle was witnessed when a Gurkha watchman, Kalusingh Ramsingh Khatri, was found dead in a pool of blood in Ganesh Peth this morning.

Although no definite clue is available as to the cause of the death, it is feared that while Kalusingh was on duty last night, he must have been overpowered by some assailants and stabbed to death.

On the dead body itself were found several knife-wounds and the street was besmirched with blood.

A pair of chappals and a fur cap was found near the dead body. The police are investigating.

SIR MAHARAJ SINGH ELECTED VICE-CHANCELLOR

LUCKNOW, April 18.

The Executive Council of the Lucknow University met this morning at the Rampal Singh Hall and unanimously elected Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University.

The Council considered the application for leave from Sheikh Mohammed Habibullah, the present Vice-Chancellor from July 16 to September 14 and granted his application.

Sir Maharaj Singh is leaving for Simla on the 23rd and will return by the middle of July to take up his new office.—A. P.

Punjab Government's Aid To Industries

LAHORE, April 19.

The Punjab Government have earmarked a sum of Rs. 2,60,000 for the purpose of granting financial assistance under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, during the current financial year. Out of this sum Rs. 200,000 will be granted in the form of loans, Rs. 20,000 towards grant of machinery on the hire purchase system, and Rs. 40,000 as subsidies. The Government have invited applications for loans—A. P.

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Adhyaksha Dr. Joges Chandra Ghose, M.A., Ayurved-Sastri, F. C. S. (London), M. C. S. (America), Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

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SADHANA STANDS SUPREME IN THE AYURVEDIC WORLD

PROBLEM OF TRANSPORT OF ARMS TO BRITAIN

Chance Of Extending American Neutrality Patrol

The Washington Correspondent of the "'Daily Telegraph" cabled on April 8:

It is anticipated that German and Italian ships will be incorporated into the American Merchant Marine thus releasing American ships for transfer to Britain. Danish ships would in all probability be treated in the same way.

The decision to send to England such an important official as Mr. Forrestal as naval envoy has raised speculation that other matters involving broad questions of policy might also be taken up.

Colonel Knox stated that the Navy Department was handling the purchase of material in the United States for the British Navy and also undertaking repairs to British warships. "Efforts are being made very rapidly to establish a suitable uniformity of naval equipment. The object is to expedite purchases and repairs," he added.

A naval spokesman said that one of the chief purposes of the visit was to see if some method could be evolved by which United States' naval armaments and equipment could be used by the British Navy.

One problem uppermost in the minds of the Administration today is that of securing the safe delivery of American armaments at the battlefronts of the democracies. This problem falls into two related but distinct categories: Provision of adequate merchant shipping tonnage to carry goods across the Atlantic and the formulation of a plan to give the shipping sufficient protection.

The simplest method to provide protection would be to use American naval vessels to convoy supplies to points where they are needed. But politically the simplest solution is often the hardest.

The Administration believes that it can secure the protection of arms shipped to Europe without provoking a head-on collision with the Isolationists by ordering convoys. This could be done by extending the American Neutrality Patrol, which is approved by all, and giving it more defined duties.

At present it only operates in the Pan-American Safety Zone but could, without arousing much opposition, be extended to the limits of the Western Hemisphere, that is to say, to a line running midway between the bulges of Africa and South America.

Once the principle of taking active steps "to keep war from the Western Hemisphere" was established, its practical application could be worked out to fit in the British convoy system.

Shipping could be sent across the far northern route from American ports to Halifax, Newfoundland, Greenland and Iceland, which are all within the Western Hemisphere. Vessels could, therefore, be protected by the Neutrality Patrol.

The last leg of the journey, only 900 miles, would be made under British convoy. Despite the hazards of Icebergs and distance, submarines might challenge the Neutrality Patrol but without much chance of success.

The second half of the transportation problem is shipping space. This is now being discussed by British officials headed by Sir Arthur Salter and their American colleagues.

There is little doubt that American output will be speeded up but the delivery of new vessels will not begin for a year.

Since every ton of shipping space saved during the next few months will be far more valuable than a ton saved a year hence, some move to provide better protection for existing tonnage may be expected very soon.

Indian Market For Australian Goods

Heavy Demand For Plywood And Bobbins: Importers' Complaints

Australia is prominent among the countries being explored by Indian firms seeking new sources of supply, according to the first report of the Australian Trade Commissioner in India, recently issued.

The complete cessation of imports from countries occupied by Germany, according to the Australian Trade Commissioner, is turning the attention of Indian firms to Australia. Enquiries cover the whole range of manufactured goods. Canned goods are frequently asked for and introductions for a number of Australian manufacturers with merchants desiring these goods have been arranged.

There is a heavy demand for plywood for tea chests, but freight and other charges from Australia make Australian prices higher than for the same product from Canada or China. Some plywood is being made in India. Imports, which previously came from Scandinavian countries, are now being obtained from China and Canada.

Many requests have been received by the Australian Trade Commissioner for bobbins for jute and cotton textile mills.

Australia should be able to supply, particularly as she has the hard woods essential for this product. There are 65 mills on the Hoogly, each using approximately 50,000 bobbins. Experiments with Indian timber, says the Trade Commissioner, have so far proved unsatisfactory.

Tenders for large quantities of wooden tool handles have been called for by the Indian Stores Department and the Indian Railways. As the manufacture of these could be undertaken together with bobbins, the possibilities for developing a trade with India should be promising.

BEER.

There is a demand for Australian beer, but the difficulty is that this comes from firms, who have been representing Continental beers, which are no longer available. While Australian breweries may do good business under present conditions, it is felt that Australia should build for the future and endeavour to establish a continuing market for this product. The tendency will be for these Indian firms to return to their former Continental suppliers when the war is over. Therefore, agencies should be given to reputable firms not already handling competitive lines, so that such independent agencies will be free to continue representing Australian firms indefinitely. Much the same remarks apply to brandy as to beer.

Among the range of commodity enquiries there have been requests for:

Canned goods; automobile accessories; hardware; machinery and tools; plywood; glassware; tallow; beer; wine and spirits; confectionery; and electrical apparatus and supplies.

INDIAN IMPORTERS' COMPLAINTS.

The Trade Commissioner brings a number of complaints from Indian importers to the notice of Australian manufacturers. In most cases, prices are quoted f.o.b. Australian ports. This is confusing to firms in India who are put to considerable trouble in ascertaining freights from Australia to India (they differ from those from India to Australia) and working out insurance and other charges. India, being an agricultural country, depends largely on imports of manufactured goods which she has been importing for many years. The invariable practice of other countries is to quote to Indian firms c.i.f. Indian ports.

Complaints have also been received by the Trade Commissioner of delayed attention to correspondence from India. While shipment is, under war conditions, intermittent and uncertain, the Trade Commissioner recommends that important correspondence be dealt with by air mail, deliveries of which in India are regular. Prompt replies, even if negative, assist in building up general goodwill for Australian products and Australian manufacturers.

PACKING OF GOODS.

There continue to be complaints concerning packing of Australian goods. These complaints refer to brittle and flimsy cases, too light for the contents they are expected to carry and unable to stand up to the peculiar conditions in India. The Trade Commissioner has recommended that particular attention should be paid to packing from Australia for consignments to Western India ports for which transhipment at Colombo is necessary.

Another point which is exercising the minds of agents in India is the fact that Australian goods for which they hold Indian representation are coming into India as war stores under arrangements made direct between the Supply Departments of the two countries and no commission is paid to the Indian agent.

Their contention is that they have developed or are developing the general market and that it is unfair for Australian manufacturers to deal direct with Government Departments and omit commissions. True, the local agent has not done anything towards developing these particular sales but they emphasise that they are still required to watch the general market requirements and push the product and will also be expected to resume full representation when normal conditions return.

British manufacturers are paying their Indian representatives a reduced rate of commission on stores ordered under arrangements between the respective Supply Departments.

FEATURE OF A. T. OFFICE.

A feature of the Australian Trade Office in India has been the large number of enquiries from Australian importing firms for contact with Indian manufacturers. While this Office is not equipped to render this service, introductions have been afforded where possible. In addition enquiries have been placed before the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Full assistance, however, will be rendered to Australian firms now that the Indian Trade Commissioner to Australia, Mr. R. R. Saksena, has taken up residence in Sydney.

NEW DELHI, April 18.—His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal, states a press note, has contributed Rs. 15,000 for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers of the Indian Army killed and wounded in the war.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S BOMBING CAPACITY

Work Of Night Defences

LONDON, April 12.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Air Correspondent writes:

Britain's bombing capacity, as compared with Germany, has been growing during the last few days, while our night defences have improved.

The Germans lost 38 planes in four night attacks, including one on the 10th, and other machines were badly damaged and probably failed to reach home. These defensive successes were mainly due to night-fighters which achieved a record.

Fighters, employing the latest methods of detection, are able to find the enemy more often with the result that losses amounting to about a dozen machines a night were inflicted, if modest addition is made for damaged machines which did not get home.

This may be a proportion of between four and five per cent of the enemy forces.

That is a useful toll of night raiders, because losses from defensive action are augmented by losses from accidents.

Indications are that on a proportionate basis our own bomber losses are slightly lower and on the 10th night, we lost seven machines, but the number that went out was large and the proportionate loss may have been only three per cent.

Our new bombers are larger than any other standard military type—British or German. The given number represents, therefore, greater striking power than the same number last year.

Postal Clerk In Trouble

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, April 17

Dattatraya Pandurang Purandare, a clerk in Shivaji Nagar Post Office, is arrested on a suspicion of misappropriation of money to the extent of rupees three thousand.

The 'Modus Operandi' of the suspect, it is told, was that while he was in charge of the savings bank department, he used to enter money received only in depositor's bank-book, instead of making a parrel entry in the office register. When the bank balance of a certain depositor was transferred to Ahmedabad, the difference in the two came to light and the postal authorities instituted inquiries.

Sub-Inspector, Mr. M. G. Nerlekar of the 'B' Division is making further inquiries into the matter.

V.P.P.
For the convenience of our customers, we have started our Mail Order Service.
Shoes, which were hitherto available only in our large city shops, may now be supplied to order right at your homes.
For latest catalogue and particulars please mail this coupon.
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Name
Occupation
Address
Bata

MR. MOOS' VISIT TO RAJAPUR SCHOOL

Opening Ceremony Of The "Kale" Assembly Hall

(From A Correspondent)

RAJAPUR, April 16.

Mr. S. N. Moos, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Province, on his arrival here on the 15th instant spent a very busy evening, visiting the High School and the Agricultural School, conducted by the Rajapur Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, as also the local Marathi and Urdu Primary Boys' and Girls' Schools. He then watched with interest the Mass Drill and Physical Education activities of the boys and girls of the Rajapur High School.

At about 5 p.m. the D.P.I. arrived at the "Kale" Assembly Hall, recently built in memory of the late Hari Vasudeo Kale of Upalen (Rajapur Taluka) with the help of the munificent donation of Rs. 4,000 given by his brother, Mr. S. V. Kale of Poona and his nephews, Mr. V. H. Lele and Dr. S. H. Lele of Bombay. The Assembly Hall, which was built at the cost of about Rs. 10,000/- and which is a very valuable addition to the School buildings, was tastefully decorated for the function. After prayer and welcome songs, Principal Kulkarni read out a brief report, giving a short history of the gradual development of the Institution during the course of the last 50 years. He mentioned some of the notable achievements of the High School in recent years and specially referred to the rapid progress made by the Agricultural School, which is a novel enterprise of the Mandal in the field of Vocational Education. He then requested the D.P.I. to perform the opening ceremony. Having declared the "Kale" Assembly Hall opened the D. P. I. made a short speech, paying a tribute to the Management. Mr. Sardeshpande, Head-Master, then thanked the D. P. I. and other guests, and after the distribution of flowers, the function came to a close.

Activities Of S. I. Film Chamber Of Commerce

Following are extracts from the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce's second annual report 1940-41:—

The industry passed through a period of anxiety in the year 1940. Owing to unsettled international situation and consequent apprehension regarding scarcity of stock of rawfilms the motion picture trade experienced a nervousness and setback during the earlier part of the year. The Chamber therefore considered it an important duty to help the trade out of this situation by keeping itself in touch with the importers of raw-stock and advising the people in the trade about the true position regarding the availability of the goods.

The Chamber has been granted representation on the Madras Board of film Censors and so far two of our members, Mr. H. M Reddi and Mr. M. T. Rajen have successively occupied this place of responsibility in the Board.

Another achievement of the Chamber was in respect of licensing of cinema operators. For more than a year this question has been under constant correspondence between the Chamber and the Government and as a result of it, a Board of Examiners has recently been constituted with five members, four of whom are nominated by the Chamber.

The Chamber has always been alive to the interests of the trade and has not missed any single opportunity of espousing its cause. It has endeavoured during the year to bring home to the authorities—Central, Provincial and local—the needs and requirements of the trade, to obtain necessary relief and to clear misconceptions entertained in certain quarters about films.

LEGISLATION:—The Chamber has also been in close touch with the trend of industrial conditions in the country. It has engaged itself particularly in studying the problems pertaining in any manner to the motion picture trade. It has been in constant correspondence with the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in regard to several measures such as the Holidays Bill, Port Trust Bill, Profession Tax Bill, and such other pieces of legislation. The views of the Chamber are being made known to the proper authorities on these measures and we trust, when the time comes, the Government will give due consideration to them.

The menace of rival production, or production of the same subject by more than one producer which is a peculiar evil of the South Indian Film Industry, has been for the first time, tackled by the Chamber. So far, its efforts in this direction, have been fairly successful. But the evil has not yet been completely rooted out. In the light of the past experience, with a view to effectively check the evil the Chamber is at present engaged in drafting afresh the rules in respect of the Film Production Announcements and registration thereof by the Chamber. May we hope that all Producers, will co-operate with us in our endeavour to get rid of the evil of rival productions of same subjects.

The report concludes with the remark: "The financial condition of the Chamber remains to be improved."

Dr. Kantilal C. Shah returned to India on Thursday last, after completing higher studies in Obstetrics and Gynaecology in England. Dr. Shah obtained the degree of M. R. C. O. G. (London) as well as the degrees of D.C.H., R.C.P. & S. (Eng.), L.M. (Rotunda & National.)

CUPID'S BLITZKRIEG!

Airmen can be pretty speedy in love too.

Captain Frank R. Grunder went to Cincinnati as President of a U. S. Army Air Corps Flying Cadet Board. During the following week-end came word that he had married 22-year-old Senorita Blanca Forteza daughter of a prominent Santo Domingo family.

Queries from surprised parents brought the telegraphed reply:—

"Met Friday night. Played half a game of table tennis. Decided to get married. Got clerk out of bed for a licence. Same for the magistrate who married us."

CONVICTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, convicted yesterday three persons under the Shop and Establishments Act.

The convicted persons are:. Babulal Jiwanandan, Manager of an eating house at 516, Arthur Road; Raghuram Kubir, owner of a teashop, at Tardeo and Muthappa Van Shetty, owner of Hind-Mata Vishranti Griha, Tardeo Bridge.

The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 for keeping his shop open beyond hours and Rs. 5 on each charge of not displaying a weekly holiday notice and for not exhibiting extracts from the Act.

The second accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10 for employing minors after 7 p.m. and Rs. 5 on each charge of not displaying a holiday notice and for not keeping a muster-roll.

The third accused was fined Rs. 10 for employing minors.

In all cases sentences ranging from three days to one week simple imprisonment were provided for each count if the fines were not paid.

Andheri Board Dispute In Court

Suit Filed To Make Committee's Resolution Null & Void

As reported in the "Sentinel" of March 4th, Mr. F. Hearn, a ratepayer of Parle-Andheri Municipality, served through his solicitors a notice of restraint on the Municipality as well as its President to restrain them from proceeding upon the resolution of February 7 on the ground that it was illegal and for a declaration that the Managing Committee's Resolution of January 23 was a sufficient and effective report upon the Board's Resolution No. 211 of November 30 upon which the Board ought to have acted.

In reply to the notice of restraint the defendants reiterate that the resolutions in question are legal, that the ruling given by the President on the point of order raised by the Chairman of the Managing Committee is correct and that they propose to proceed on the resolution of February 7.

In view of the stand taken up by the defendants, Mr. Hearn has briefed Messrs. P. S. Medhekar and L. V. Deshpande, leading advocates in the suburban courts, and filed a suit against the defendants in the Court of the Second Class Sub-Judge at Andheri.

In the plaint submitted to the Court, Mr. Hearn 'inter alia' seeks relief on the undermentioned points:—

That it be declared that the Managing Committee's Resolution No. 385 of 23-1-1941 was a proper and sufficient report on the General Board's Resolution of 30-11-40.

That it be declared that the Managing Committee's Resolution No. 409 of 27-1-1941 and Resolution No. 409 of 5-2-1941 are illegal, void and inoperative.

That it be declared that the Rulings of the President is illegal and not correct and that the Defendants be ordered to expunge it from the record of their proceedings.

That it be declared that the General Board's Resolution No. 276 of 7-2-1941 is illegal, void and inoperative and that the Defendants are not entitled under law to give effect to and proceed under the General Board's Resolution of the 7th February and that they be perpetually restrained from giving effect to and proceeding under that Resolution.

That he be awarded his costs of the suit from the Defendants, and,

That the Court be pleased to make such other orders and give such further reliefs as it may deem fit in the circumstances of the case.

"NOT QUITE FRANK TO COURT"

Magistrate's Comment In Sentencing Broker Who Entered Banned Area

BOMBAY, Saturday.

M. N. Moosabhai, a finance broker was sentenced to-day to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for entering a prohibited area namely the docks.

The accused was arrested yesterday evening by a sentry on duty at Alexandra Docks.

Pleading guilty to the charge, the accused stated that he went to see a friend of his in the docks and unintentionally strolled into the prohibited area.

A witness deposed that there were several sign boards in and around the place indicating that the area was prohibited.

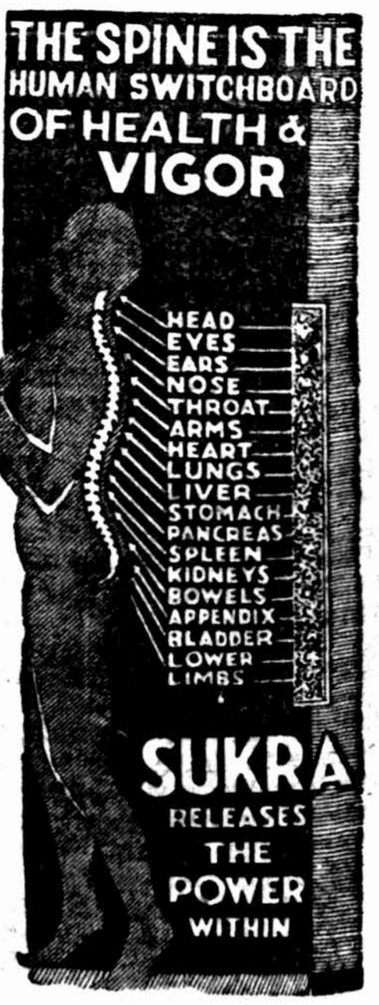
Passing orders, the Magistrate remarked that the accused was an educated man and he thought that he had not been quite frank to the court.

Sukra-Sanjiban

India is no longer a country ruled by the strict principles of the ancient sages The observance of Brahmacharya which formed the basis of every Indian is long forgotten and the result is that the Indians have now become physical wrecks We have now lost self-control for want of proper education and through ignorance of our ancient culture

We, therefore, request all suffering people to use **SUKRA-SANJIBAN** and know for themselves what marvel Ayurveda can do. This medicine alone can completely cure them and give them health, strength and vigour of youth. 1/4 Seer Rs 4/

Ayurveda Dr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose, M.A., F.C.S. (London), M.C.S. (America), Ayurved Sastri, Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.



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PISTACHIO WINS GOVERNOR'S CUP

Disastrous Day For Punters At Karachi

KARACHI, April 19

A record holiday crowd attended the races this afternoon, when a card of eight events was provided. The Governor, Sir Hugh Dow, arrived in State while all the Ministers were present to witness the first public function attended by the new Governor.

Punters had a disastrous day, as in the majority of events, favourites failed to materialise.

Excellent riding by Tymon, who rode Pistachio to annex the Governor's Cup, the chief event of the day, and by Roxburgh who had a double to his credit, were the main feature of the day's racing.

Capt. Bernard and Trainer Draper saddled two winners each.

The following are results of the Third Day of the Karachi Spring Meeting :—

DRIGH ROAD PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Mr Tikamdas' EVER GREEN 9-2 Mohd. Khan 1
Mr J DeSouza's RADLEY 7-5 Pir Bux ... 2
Mr Ali Mohd. Jewan's TROUBADOUR 8-11 Ali Mohd. 3
Mr G H Ismail's GULISTAN 8-9 Rashmat Ali 4

Not run : Turkish Knight and Look After.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 5/8. Places Rs. 3, Rs. 6 and Rs. 3//8.

NEW MARKET PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Svamvur's PRINCESS ROSE 8-9 R. E. Maxwell 1
Mr Syed Aymadali's TIME FLIES 9-0 Southey 2
Capt J M Bernard's STORMY WEATHER 8-11 E Roxburgh 3
Capt P A H Heneker's BALLY NEILL 8-6 Field 4

Not run : Pistachio.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 7, and Rs. 3/8.

GULF PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr H Y Samma's RAISANA 7-6 Ghasita 1
Mr Mohd Ali Ghulam Ali's ANWAR 9-2 Laloo 2
Khan Bahadur Gabole's WAFI BURGESS 8-7 J Tymon 3
Mr P U Sathe's MINORA 7-3 Thompson 4

Not run : Lovely One.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 43/8. Places Rs. 7/8, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3/8.

SIND HURDLES—Distance 2 miles.
Capt R E J Come's COSTER BOY 9-7 Pearson 1
Mr R B Kennard's CONFIDENT 10-1 Owner 2

HAD AGAIN and MILES' HAWK did not finished the course.
Not run : Northants.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 4/8 and Rs. 3/8.

R. W. I. T. C. CUP. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mrs G Dudley Mathews' KEY NOTE 9-5 Roxburgh 1
Mr Lall Kapur's SCULLING 9-3 Southey 2
Major W H Kerr's CORAWALL 8-0 Adley 3
Mr B M Jolleyba's TREE SEAT Tymon 4
All ran.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 3/8, Rs. 6/8 and Rs. 11/8.

GOVERNOR'S CUP—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mrs E Barker's PISTACHIO 7-6 Tymon 1
Mr Durrant's KILT NAHAN 8-2 Southey 2
Mrs W F J Davis' GORDON 9-0 Marrable 3
Capt P A H Heneker's WIDDENHILL 8-1 Field 4
Not run : King of the Ring.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 11/8. Places Rs. 3, Rs. 3/8 and Rs. 3.

CLUB CUP—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Mr Gulam Ali Rashid's SAFRADON BEG 10-1 1
Mr Alyan Mohd's ADIBPASHA 8-1 Maxwell 2
Mr Mohd Allar Khuja's EL HAKIM Ali Bux 3
Mr P N Sathe's KALYAN 7-0 Tymon ... 4
Not run : Gayd II Awar.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 9/8, Rs. 3 and Rs. 38

R. W. I. T. C. CUP. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Fanshaw's MODEST 9-1 Southey 1
Major Nawabzada Malik Hayat Khan's BAR MAID 8-11 Roxburgh 2
Mr Alibhoy Mandiwalla's TAJMAHAL BOY 9-2 Marrable 3
Mrs L Nichols' LOOK AFTER 8-6 Ali Bux 4
Not run : Poor Relation.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 19/8. Places Rs. 5/8, Rs. 3/8 and Rs. 7/8
Double Tote Paid : Rs. 176.

NEW DELHI, April 18.—The 'United Press' learns that a large proportion of boys selected by the Ginwalla Committee in their first selection have now been absorbed in the Air Force initial training school for pilots.—United Press.

Punjab Congress Chief Released

Awaits Mahatma's Instructions

LAHORE, April 19.

Mian Iftikharuddin, M.L.A., President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, who was the first Satyagrahi from the Punjab, was released this afternoon from the Lahore Central Jail on the expiry of his sentence.

Mian Iftikharuddin is reported to be in telephonic communication with Mahatma Gandhi to seek his advice with regard to his future programme.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHI 'HIKERS' ARRESTED

JUBBULPORE, April 18.

After walking 500 and 700 miles respectively, Budhrao Deshmukh, President of the District Congress, Bhandara, and Ramchandra Sadavarte of Mul in Chanda District arrived in Katni yesterday 'en route' to Delhi.

Both were arrested this morning and brought to Jubbulpore where they were sentenced to four months' R. I. each and placed in "C" class.

Laxminarayan Khampariya was arrested for offering Satyagraha at Katni and fined Rs. 25.

At Jubbulpore, Moolchandra Yadava offered Satyagraha for the third time in the District court and was arrested and remanded in jail custody. At Raipur, Nandkumar Dani offered Satyagraha for the third time and fined Rs. 300.—A. P.

U. P. M. L. A. Sentenced

PRATABGARH, April 19.

Mr. Harish Chand Bajpai, M.L.A. (U.P.) who was arrested under the Defence of India act was sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300.—A. P.

MR. PALIWAL GETS 18 MONTHS' R. I.

GORAKHPUR, April 19.

Mr. Srikrishan Datta Paliwal, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, was sentenced to-day to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

NURIE RELEASED ON PAROLE

POONA, April 19.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, ex-Minister, Bombay, was released from the Yerawada Jail to-day.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie it is learned, has been released on parole for 20 days due to the illness of his mother.—A. P.

Italy's War Budget Since 1935

ROME, April 18.

Italy's war budget since 1935, including the Abyssinian and Spanish campaigns, will by the end of the present financial, total 96,800 million lire, says the Minister of Finance in a report to the Budget Commission of the Chamber of Corporations.

The revenue over this period would total 31,000 million lire.

The deficit was covered by issues of treasury bonds, current account of various banks and advances by the Bank of Italy.—Reuter.

NAZI AVALANCHE IN FULL FURY

(Continued from Page 15).

editorially on the Greek situation says:—

"The situation in the Balkans is intensely grave."

Referring to the situation in Greece the same paper says:

"The end is not yet certain, but we shall be wise if we prepare our minds for grim possibilities.

"The prospects of checking German advance across the Greek mainland are extremely thin."

Earlier Cables

NAZI AVALANCHE IN FULL FURY

LONDON, April 19.

After withdrawing to a shorter line of defence the Greek and British forces in Northern Greece have checked the new German effort to smash through to the plain of Thessaly.

The withdrawal, says a British General Headquarters Communique, was made in the face of "increasing German pressure."

BATTLE ALONG 150-MILE FRONT

The German command, pouring reinforcements into Greece from Yugoslavia, is battering at three strategic passes, two of which are held by British troops.

The battle, according to a Greek Press Ministry bulletin on Friday night, continues with great violence all along the 150-mile front.

Fighting has been particularly heavy on the right of the allied line where British troops, holding the Sarondoperon Pass, have thrown back a vicious attack by tanks and infantry.

GERMANS REGARDLESS OF LOSSES

Violent but unsuccessful assaults were also made in the pass south of Mount Olympus, which is defended by the Australians. Here the Germans are said to have flung in ten divisions. On the left flank of the Imperial Forces, north of Kalabaka, which lies in the centre of the Allied Line, the Greeks are being hard pressed.

Though the Germans have failed to break through, it is admitted in Athens that the situation is serious BECAUSE OF THE WEIGHT OF THE GERMAN DRIVE, WHICH IS BEING CARRIED OUT REGARDLESS OF LOSSES.

Italians Driven Back

A Greek High Command communique broadcast by the Athens radio at midnight on Friday says:

In Macedonia all enemy pressure in the District of Grevena, in the central valley of Aliakmon and in the Olympus region was successfully held.

On the Albanian front our movements on Albanian soil were carried out calmly.

The Greeks appear to be more than holding their own in the Chimara region in Albania where, according to the Athens radio, after repulsing a new Italian attack they drove the enemy back in a counter attack inflicting heavy losses and taking prisoners.

R. A. F. Bombing Continues

British fighter and bomber aircraft have been active during the day in support of ground forces, stated a communique issued from the headquarters of the British forces in Greece on Friday.

Enemy communications were bombed continuously. A number of reconnaissances were carried out by British fighters. All the planes returned safely.

BRITAIN'S RAIDLESS NIGHT

LONDON, April 19.

With slight exceptions, all Britain was raid free last night. An Air Ministry communique says:

In the early part of the night there was a little activity over South-west England and North Scotland when very few bombs were dropped. They did little damage and caused no casualties.—Reuter.

IN DEFENCE OF LIBERTY

Yugoslav Premier On Stiff Resistance: Not Afraid Of Fight Being Long

ATHENS.—The fight imposed on us was too unequal, declared General Simovitch, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, in a statement on the recent events. He said "our people had no illusions concerning the final result. Though conscious of the impossibility of conquering such a powerful enemy, our people knew that any fight must be accepted when it was a question of defending liberty and independence. It was only a question of duration of resistance. Considering the resolution of the people and the fighting quality of the soldiers, it could be hoped that the fight would be long, but the degree of Yugoslav army's technical preparation compared with the enemy was much inferior

Our Allies despite the greatest will were unable to help us rapidly. We hoped after the first surprises and after abandoning East Serbian territory to organise resistance along a new line, but the unexpected advance of German troops towards Zagreb made the situation in Croatia more difficult. Foreign agents under the protection of German armoured units occupied Zagreb, and established a Government of the so-called independent Croatia. I must emphasise that the Serb, Croat and Slovene troops fought well".—Reuter.

CARVING-UP OF YUGOSLAVIA?

LONDON, April 19.

It was hinted in Rome yesterday that a meeting of the Axis leaders would take place for considering the Yugoslavia carve-up.—United Press.

JUST TO PRESERVE PEACE AND ORDER!

LONDON, April 19.

"To preserve peace and order among the people", Bulgarian troops have occupied Bulgarian territory liberated by the German army, announces a Sofia despatch quoted by the German Official News Agency.—Reuter.

Red Sea Opened To U. S. Shipping

Situation In Balkans Very Serious, Says Halifax

WASHINGTON, April 18.

After discussing the military situation in North Africa with the Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, told journalists that he considered this was more important now than the Balkan fighting.

The situation in the Balkans he said, was extremely serious, but he believed that the British had stabilised the Axis Advances in North Africa.

Asked whether there was any immediate help that the United States could give in North Africa, Lord Halifax said the United States had already contributed a measure of assistance there by reopening the Red Sea to United States shipping. Despite Axis successes in the Balkans and North Africa, he added the Atlantic Ocean remained the decisive theatre of war.—*Reuter*.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE

JULY 1941

New York, April 19

Previous closing	11.20
To-day's opening	11.18
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	11.18
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 219-4
Broach July/August	Rs. 216-0
Broach April/May 1942	Rs. 207-8

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 19

The New York cotton was somewhat lower on increased offerings following disappointing cables but thereafter prices improved on week-end trade calling and local support.

Trading in July began at 11.18 i.e. two points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on hedging and liquidation but soon after rallied on trade buying with July improving to 11.20. Subsequently, increased offerings appeared and July receded to opening level as finally closed at 11.18.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

May (11.25/26) 11.22/22
July (11.22/22) 11.18/18
October (11.18/18) 11.14/14

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, April 19

Castorseeds unquoted

Linseed Bombay Calcutta April/May (£18 9/16 quoted) closed

Linseed La Plata May (£11 5/16 quoted) closed

Groundnuts Coromandal April/May (£17 1/4 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee April (£47) closed

Lightning April (£43) closed

RUBBER

Spot (14 9/16d paid) closed

Forward July September (14 9/16d paid) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£271 3/4 buyers; £272 sellers. Irregular) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed

Lead (£25) closed

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

LONDON BULLION

LONDON SILVER

London, April 19

Spot (23 1/2d) closed

Forward (23 1/2d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, April 19

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Pressure In Speculatives

CALCUTTA, April 19

The Stock Exchange generally ruled quiet but steady. Coals, Jutes and Cottons were weak, while Tea shares were totally neglected. Government securities witnessed further downfall. Speculative Engineering issues and miscellaneous industrials came down further on selling pressure.

Following are the closing quotations at 1 p.m.

Government securities: 3 per cent loan 1941 100/7; 3 per cent loan 1951/54 99/4; 3 per cent loan 1963/65 94/14 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 95; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/10 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 109 small lots; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 111/2 small lot; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 106/12 small lot.

Banks: Reserve 103; Bankura Damoodar Railway 94;

Cottons: Muir Mills ord 266/8; New Victoria ord 2/1.

Coals: Burrakur 13; East Indian 16/4; Equitable 33/14; Hurriladih 12; Parasea annas 14; Taicher 1/6; West Jamuria 28/8.

Jutes: Adamjee 21/8 ct; Agarpara 25/12; Alexandra pref 125; Anglo India 303; Bally 212; Birla 26/6; Cheviot 176/8 small lot; Gourepore 676/8; Howrah 49/10; Hukumchand 9/1; Pref 117/8; India 288; Kamarhatty 445; Lansdowne pref 135; National 21/15; Nuddea 54/4; Presidency 4/2; Union 380 small odd lot.

Mining: Burma Corporation 4/6; India Copper 1/14; Karanpura Development 1; Cements Dalmia Cement ord 11/10; defd 2/11; pref 116; Electrics: Benares Elec 14/4; Jubbulpore 14/6; Upper Ganges 12/4.

Eng. Companies: Britannia Eng 10/4 ct; Burn and Co ord 365; Hukumchand Steel ord 10/2; Defd 2/12; Indian Galvanizing 28/12; Indian Iron and Steel 28/9; Indian St. Wagon pref 163; Kumardhubi Eng ord 3/14; Steel Corpn ord 17/7.

Miscellaneous: Bararee Coke 21/9; B I Corpn ord 3/15; Dunlop Rubber ord 36/14; Papers Orient ord 11/8; New pref 102; Star ord 9/15; Titaghur Paper ord 16/2; Rubber shares Glenealy dol 1.25 cts ct; Jeram Kuanton .65 cts ct; New Scudai .80 cts; India General Navigation ord 80; Sugars: Murree Brewery 14; 5 1/2 per cent 1941/50 Carew and Co second mortgage debenture 102 small odd lots.—A.P.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 19

Previous closing	4.00 5/8
To-day's opening	4.01

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 19

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, April 19

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 19

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is official fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32

Paris on Bombay not quoted.

New York on Milan not quoted.

New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33

London on Shanghai (0-3 1/16 to 0-3 3/8) 0-3 1/16 to 0-3 3/8

London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, April 19

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 19

New York Stock Exchange open rates :—

General Motors (mutilated)

Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted)

U S Steel Common dol 50 1/8

U S Steel Preference dol 119 3/4

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: April 19.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	132	130	128	126	
M G Punjab	132	130	128	126	
M G Rajputana	137	135	133	131	
M G Oomra No. 3	168	165	162	159	...
M G C. P. No. 1	200	197	194	191	...
M G C. P. No. 2	179	176	173	170	...
M G Broach No. 2	225	222	219	216	
M G Punjab/American	268	265	262	259	
M G Surat	343	340	337	334	
M G Rajpipla	338	335	332	329	
M G Navsari	353	350	347	344	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: April 19.

Bengal Fine	124/27
Berar	160/64
C. P. 1	194/96
C. P. 2	166/62
Khandesh	131/43
Muglai	145/48
Broach	217/20
Punjab S G 289F	346/56
Punjab R G 289F	321/26
Punjab R G 4F	261/68

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: April 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOM. OF IND. COTTON

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	173	96,554	51,134
Central India	318	132,705	98,406
Barsi and Nagar	916	104,095	107,600
Hyderabad/Gaorani	323	37,839	44,610
Berar	1,013	345,813	289,805
Central Provinces	692	74,363	71,549
Total Oomras	3,435	791,369	663,103
Dholeras	381	71,583	68,061
N.-W. Provinces		1,252	24,258
Rajputana	101	5,312	28,493
Sind-Punjab	7,439	469,363	318,833
Broach	4,412	146,226	350,809
Coompta & Dharwar		55,867	21,790
Westerns-Northerns		54,437	20,881
Cocoanada		239	86
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		1,971	1,326
Total	15,768	1,897,619	1,497,560
Arrived by road to 10th April 1941		236,133	224,358

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 18-4-41	3363000	7137000
Receipts yesterday 18-4-41	9000	13000
Export to date 18-4-41	831000	5732000
Stock at Ports 12-4-41	3382000	2816000
Stock at interior towns do.	2918000	2521000
Stock at Liverpool 12-4-41	.....	.....
Visible supply 12-4-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 12-4-41	9923000	12473000
Quantity out of sight 12-4-41	.....	.....

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A model to suit every car. Special batteries built to suit any requirements.

Manufacturers:- AMCO LTD. BOMBAY—BANGALORE.

Agents: BASANT GOKHALE & Co., 194, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore City.

Use AMCO MOTOR CAR BATTERIES

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay: April 19.

Wheat May	0 2 0
Wheat September	0 10 6
Linseed May	0 1 9
Linseed September	0 8 6
Groundnut May	1 0 0
Groundnut August	3 0 0
Castorseed May	1 4 0
Castorseeds September	4 0 0
Cottonseed May	0 8 0
Cottonseed September	2 0 0
Silver 1st Settlement	0 12 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	1 6 0
Gold 1st Settlement	0 10 0
Gold 2nd Settlement	1 0 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay: April 19.

	Rs.as.ps.
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	29 0 0
Highest	29 1 6
Lowest	28 13 0
Closing	28 15 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	31 6 0
Highest	31 8 0
Lowest	30 15 0
Closing	31 0 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	20 7 6
Highest	20 8 0
Lowest	20 3 9
Closing	20 4 6
Groundnuts August—	
Opening	30 2 6
Highest	30 3 6
Lowest	29 13 6
Closing	29 15 0
Castorseeds September—	
Opening	32 12 0
Highest	32 14 0
Lowest	32 6 0
Closing	32 6 0
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	21 3 0
Highest	21 3 0
Lowest	20 13 6
Closing	20 14 6

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON

New York, April 18

	Season to-date	This week	CORRESPONDING Season 1939-40	Week 1940
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,081	153	12,571	98
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	7,561	223	6,669	119
Exports from U. S. Ports	844	13	5,743	144
Of which to Japan	87	—	802	11
Of which to China	70	2	382	9
Of which to Great Britain	340	—	1,824	59
Of which to Russia	139	—	—	—
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3,360	—	2,708
Stock at U S interior towns	—	2,871	—	2,475
World's visible supply	—	—	—	—
Of which American Cotton	—	—	—	—
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	—	—
Receipts at U. S Ports	3,361	58	7,137	92

N. B. All in bales 000's omitted.

Certificated stocks ..... 9,000 bales.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAILED

Bombay: April 19.

Lionel Edward's American s s Exporter of 3996 reg tons, Capt E M Sennott, sailed for Calcutta with general cargo.

IMPORTS

Bombay: April 19.

1351 bags dry dates, 36 boxes wet dates, 76 bags attari, 324 bags roots, 94 bags sheep skins, 521 bags gum, 361 bls raw wool, 279 c/s cnd fruit, 294 bags poppy seeds, 32 bgs figs, 112 cases tnd butter, 32 c/s bacon, 36 bdls mats, 121 bags sardines, 147 c/s raisins, 165 c/s cond. milk, 90 c/s jam, 780 c/s D C nuts, 155 c/s corned beef, 151 crtns biscuits, 61 pkgs auto casings and tubes, 100 c/s pickles, 483 pkgs soap, 551 cyl cocoanut oil, 29 H/chests tea, 25 bags dry fish, 1320 bls cotton, 29805 bags copra.

EXPORTS

Bombay: April 19.

4105 bags linseed bold Ralli Bros Ltd; 756 bags cummin seed Gorakharam Gokalchand; 15 bags shelled almonds H K Kesharwalla; 1000 bls raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bls raw cotton K Poonja and Co; 25 bls raw wool C Lister and Co; 200 bls raw cotton S R Pusalkar and Co Ltd; 261 bls cotton pcegoods Killick Nixon and Co; 39 pkgs sweet chutney Framji Nowroji; 119 c/s chutney in bottles E Spinner and Co; 182 bls cotton pce good W A Beardsell and Co Ltd; 12 bls cotton pcegoods W H Brady and Co; 23 bls cotton pcegoods P K Ashar and Co; 18 bls cotton pcegoods Manekji and Co; 9 bls cotton pcegoods Vadilal Ltd; 15 bls tanned cow hides Faiz and Co; 64 bags gum E Mavji and Co; 50 c/s sandalwood oil Thos Cook and Son, Ltd; 9 bls print cotton bedspreads Thos Cook and Son, Ltd; 200 bags gum S D Dharsi; 466 bags gum Mepani Bros; 84 bls cotton pcegoods B Balwant and Co; 15 c/s curry powder E Spinner and Co; 50 bls raw cotton Arvind Ramanlal and Co; 100 bls raw cotton Nissho Co Ltd; 200 bls raw cotton Gordhandas and Co; 34 bls raw goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 80 bags dill seeds D Abraham and Sons; 210 bags cummin seeds D Abraham and Sons; 160 bags cummin seeds Keshavji Virji and Co; 14 bags teazle seed Keshavji Virji and Co; 40 bags dill seed Keshavji Virji and Co; 540 bls raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 50 bls raw cotton Kotak and Co; 84 bags cummin seer Gorakharam Gokalchand; 100 bls raw cotton Suleman and Co Ltd; 133 bundles henna leaves Gorakharam Gokalchand; 1334 bags gum Narsi Mulji and Co; 155 bags gum M Kantilal; 100 bls cotton waste C Jairam and Co; 30 bls cotton pcegoods G N Musry; 800 bags myrabollam crushed K Tricamji.

WHEAT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following third memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the season 1940-'41 :—

On an average of five years ending 1938/39 the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented 6.2 per cent of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(2) During the same period the ratio of irrigated wheat area to total wheat area in British Districts of the Bombay Province has averaged 11.0 per cent. The ratio this year is 11.7 per cent.

(3) The figures for the year under report (i.e. 1940/41) shown in this forecast, relate to the Wheat Crop sown in October and November, 1940.

TOTAL AREA—The latest reports show the total area under irrigated and unirrigated wheat as noted below :—

Bombay Province	Acres.
British Districts	1,653,000
Indian States	343,000
Total	1,996,000

4.0 and 6.7 per cent respectively below the corresponding area of the last year and the decennial average at the same date. Decrease in area was almost general due to deficient late rains.

IRRIGATED AREA—Out of the total area, 193,000 acres in British Districts and 122,000 acres in Indian States were irrigated.

SEASON.—In Gujarat, the crop has done fairly well in the south but has suffered to a varying extent in the northern areas of the division due to inadequacy of rains. In some areas the unirrigated crop is estimated to return somewhat poor yields on this account. In the North Deccan the crop fated well on the whole except for slight attack of rust in some places in Dhulia and the Nasik District. The crop has been mostly harvested and is estimated to return fairly satisfactory yields. In the South Deccan the crop is reported to be only fair owing to insufficient rains and is expected to yield much below normal. The local variety in the Satara District was attacked by rust in many places. In the Karnatak the season for this crop has been unsatisfactory due to insufficient rains late in the season which adversely affected the growth of the crop. As a result the yields are expected to be disappointing especially in the eastern areas.

OUTTURN.—As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, in Gujarat the estimated outturn of the crop may come to about 73 to 86 per cent of the normal in the south, while it may range between 46 and 75 per cent of the normal in the northern areas of the division. In the Deccan, the crop may return from 79 to 83 per cent of the normal in the north, but in the south it may range between 58 to 75 per cent of the normal except in the Ahmednagar District where the irrigated is expected to give about 88 per cent of the normal. In the Karnatak where most of the crop is grown without irrigation the outturn of the crop may fall between 36 and 61 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely to be secured in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as stated below :—

Bombay Province	Tons
British Districts	292,000
Indian States	81,000
Total	373,000

9.7 and 10.9 per cent respectively below the corresponding estimated outturn of the last year and the decennial average outturn at the same date.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay: April 19.

Linseed May	8 0 9
Linseed September	8 4 6
Wheat May	4 1 6
Wheat September	4 1 6

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY RETURNS

London: April 17.

This week in £	
Total Bullion	1,400,000
Public deposits	14,930,000
(a) Other deposits	168,600,000
Govt. securities	132,700,000
(b) Other securities	59 200,000
Notes and Coin	9,200,000
Notes in circulation	622,200,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	5.03 per cent
(a) Other deposits include bankers	115,100,000
(b) Other securities include discounts	40,800,000
Total deposits	183,500,000
Total securities	191,900,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: April 18.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	87
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	98 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	77
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	102 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	103 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	112 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	110 5/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	73 1/2
National Bank of India	31

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay: April 19.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 19th day of April, 1941 :—

BROACH F. G. QUALITY VAIDAS

(B.T.)	April/May 1940/41	July/Aug. 1941
11-30	Rs. 216/0	214/0
12-30	Rs. 217/0	215/0
2-00	Rs. 217/8	215/8
	April/May	July/August
Highest	Rs. 218	216
Lowest	Rs. 215	213

SPOT RATES

Superfine Rs 225; Fine Rs. 222; Fully Good Rs. 219; Good Rs. 215.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, APRIL 20.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Idanbai. 5-20 Hanskankni on the sarangi. 5-25 Lakshman Prasad. 5-40 Hirabai Barodkar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Birha ke geet. 6-30 Idanbai. 6-45 Rajalakshmi Mohan Rau. 7 Lakshman Prasad. 7-15 Do geet. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Hasrat Aur Fani. 8-30 Hirabai Barodkar. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Sangeet Sammelan. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Screen snapshots. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Marathi bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 10-30 Lalita Venkatram. 10-50 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11 Nisar Ahmed. 11-15 V. R. Sardeshmukh. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Roshanara Begam. 12-45 p.m. Movie music. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Prabhu Mahima. 1-10 Bhavgeet. 1-20 Ghazal. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 V. R. Sardeshmukh. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 M. Tufail. 5-50 S. N. Chapekar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Lalit Venkatram. 6-30 Roshanara Begam. 7 Shree Har Kirtan. 7-15 Duets of devotional. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 V. R. Sardeshmukh. 7-40 Master Ebrahim. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 The Ghost of Shay Nyang.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Mixed Melodies. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Sitar recital. 8-55 Abdul Karim Khan. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Narayan Vyas. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Hamid Husain 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Recitations from Hindustani poems. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Lalit Venkatram. 9-15 Parbat. 9-45 Roshanara Begam. 10-15 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-30 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Protulla Sanha. 5-15 Dipti Bhattacharya. 5-30 Arun Kumar Nundee. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Next week's programme. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Kusam Goswami. 7-40 Girin Chakravarti. 8 Bilayet Khan. 8-20 Geeta Bose. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Towards victory, 14 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 On wings of song. 7

Relief Needed In Riot-Ridden Dacca

The President of the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, has issued the following appeal:—

The public are fully aware of the most disastrous and helpless situation of different parts of East Bengal, particularly of the Dacca District, caused by the recent communal riot.

Loot and arson and indiscriminate murder of hundreds of innocent souls have been the result of wherever riot has broken out. Hundreds of villages have been burnt down and millions of people are homeless and helpless. 20,000 people have sought shelter in the nearest native State of Tipperah. Thousands have also flocked to nearest towns. Stabbing innocent people to death is still going on in different places.

With a view to rendering immediate relief to the worst sufferers of those places relief operations have been started by the different local centres of the Ramakrishna Mission.

We fervently appeal to the generous public to extend their benevolence to the suffering millions.

Any contribution, however small, for alleviating the distress of the suffering millions will be most thankfully received by the President, Secretary or Treasurers of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

Outbreak Of Cholera In Dohad

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD: April 16.

Cholera has broken out at Dohad for the past seven days and about 22 attacks and 10 deaths are reported. About four localities are reported to be affected, where inoculation on mass basis is being conducted by the Municipality. Other localities are being inoculated on similar basis and about 10,000 have been inoculated with anti-cholera vaccine. The Dohad Municipality has appointed a special staff for meeting this demand.

Technical Recovery In Share Bazar

POOR PERFORMANCE OF STEEL SHARES

Cotton Mill Shares Rise

Bombay: April 19.

The local Share Bazar opened weak with a great show selling, but it is now found that several members are reported to have sold short and ignored the ban. The Stock Exchange authorities are making enquiries into the matter and there was a rush to cover sales with the result that prices recovered.

The Exchange authorities have banned short sales, but some members are said to have disregarded the ban and sold short. It is difficult to trace out these sales as sales may have been made against purchases of clients. Thus the Exchange authorities are still anxious to keep the ban they must ask each member to submit two statements of open business, one showing personal business and the other disclosing client's business and day-to-day they must report any change in the open interest. Unless this is done it will be impossible to find out short sales and those who are found guilty must be taken to task as such selfish members bring the market to disgrace.

The members being aware of the official move made an attempt to depress prices with a view to cover at lower prices and they succeeded to some extent.

In the face of onslaught of bear news, there was no urgency to sell, but little early support in the Wall-Street market was submerged by constant sales trickle and majority of issues worked up to two dollars lower and the session closed with a heavy tone.

In the local market Tata Steel Defd shares opened to-day at Rs. 1780 and in no time declined to Rs. 1750 as a result of professional activity when short covering developed and prices rallied to Rs. 1820. Ordinary shares opened to-day at Rs. 359 and after declining to Rs. 357 improved to Rs. 366/8. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1017 and advanced to Rs. 1045. The rally seems to be of a technical nature and cannot be trusted too much.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: April 19.

Bombay Dyeing (1025) 1017 1025 1047 1035 1037 1035 1045
Century (379) 378 373 390 384 390 388/8
Central India (290) 289 288 290 286 300 303
Kohinoor (386) 384 397 391 395
New Great (395) 390 400 390
Simplex (98) 98 96 101
Swadeshi (274) 271 280 278 280
Associated Cement (132/8) 131/8 131 134 133/8 134
Andhra (1885) 1885
Tramway Ordinary (139) 139
Tata Hydro (180) 180
Tata Power (1600) 1590 1577
Tata Steel Defd (1799) 1780 1750 1800 1820 1805 1810 1805 1815 1807 1825 1820
Tata Steel Ordinary (358) 359 357 362 366 365 364 366/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (148/8) 147/8 148
Bellapur (202) 201 204 208 207
Bombay Steam (311) 311
Bombay Burma (495) 495 495 500 497.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 19.

100	Ahm. Advance	280	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1045	0
100	CENTURY X.D.	388	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	303	0
100	COLABA	166	0
100	Coorla	104	0
250	David	37	8
250	Dawn	356	4
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 12	3
100	FINLAY	173	0
100	GOKAK	202	0
1000	Hindustan	2190	0
100	Indore	76	0
100	Khatau	140	0
100	KOHINOOR	395	0
250	LAXMI	495	0
100	MORARJI	225	0
250	Model	93	8
50	MYSORE	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	390	0
100	Osmanshahi	68	0
100	Phoenix	280	0
25	Sassoon Silk	87	0
1000	Sholapur	2910	0
50	SIMPLEX	101	0
100	SWADESHI	280	0
100	SWAN	178	0
500	Vishnu	1320	0
1000	Western	1150	0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	107	12
25-50	CENTRAL	43	4
500	IMPERIAL	1540	0
125-500	Imp. Contrys	386	4
50-100	Indin	141	8
100	RESERVE BANK	104	0
5	UNION	6	8

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	134	0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	852	8
15-100	JUPITER	13	8
20	Mercantile	66	0
15-75	NEW INDIA	42	12
200	Oriental	3960	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	12

ELECTRIC

100	AHMD OLD	180	10
100	ANDHRA VALLEY	1885	0
10	AJMER	12	1
50	BOMBAY TRAM	139	0
100	Bombay Suburban	185	0
10	Broach	13	2
100	Karachi X.D.	216	4
100	Poona	225	10
100	Surat	179	6
100	TATA HYDRO	180	0
1800	TATA POWER	157	8

RAILWAYS

	Ahmedabad Prantij	42	8
100	C. Provinces	165	12
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	101	0
100	Mandra Bhon	104	0
100	Pachora Jamner	63	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	103	0
500	Tapti Valley	638	12

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	4	9
2sh.	Indian Copper	1	15
10	Indian Iron and Steel X.D.	23	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	28	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1820	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	366	8
10	Steel Corporation	17	9

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	580	0
10	Air Services	3	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	208	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	311	0
125	B. Burma	497	8
50	B. Burma Cont.	177	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 0	3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHUNE	86	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	127	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	46	12
100	Indian Radio Def.	532	8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	533	12
100	Port Canning	88	4
30	PREMIER CON.	83	0
15	SCINDIA	19	13
25	Tata Oil	41	8
100	Wimco	205	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1540	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	76	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	650	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	117	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	108	12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1565	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	753	12

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
4	p.c Bom Telephone	51	8
5	p.c. Sholapur	78	4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: April 19.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.00 5/8 at New York.

London spot Silver was unchanged at 23 1/2d and forward quotation was 23 1/2d. The market was steady. Production selling satisfied the demand which was insufficient to require recourse to Indian Government. New York spot Silver was unchanged to 34 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/16. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3. The local market was quietly steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Quotations were as under: Gold Silver

Ready	Rs.	43 5 3	63 2 0
Vaishakh	Rs.	43 7 0	63 4 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 29/4.

LONDON SILVER

London: April 18.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London: April 18.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: April 19.

Following a decline of 4 pts in New York cotton futures the local market opened quiet at Rs. 213 for Broach J/A and declined to Rs. 212 under scattered buying. At this level there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 213/12. There appeared scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 213. The tone of the market was quietly steady with offices buying. New crop months were steady.

There was general selling and Broach J/A declined to Rs. 211/8, but short covering appeared and prices recovered to Rs. 213/12. New Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 206/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.as.ps.
F G M G Broach—	
April/May 1941	227 12 0
July/August	214 4 0
April/May 1942	206 0 0
Fine M G Oomra—	
May	160 8 0
July	160 4 0
December/January	165 0 0
F G M G Bengal—	
May	125 8 0
July	126 0 0
December/January	129 8 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 289 cent points at 331.
Broach J/A below New York July 297 cent points at 331.
Broach A/M New below N.Y. March 330 cent points at 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: April 18.

			Highest	Lowest	Closing at 3 p.m.
Broach	A/M		224	218 3/4	218 3/4
Broach	J/A		219 1/2	214 1/2	215 1/2
Broach	A/M	New 1942	208 1/2	206	206
Oomra	May		167	162 1/2	162 3/4
Oomra	July		167 1/2	162 3/4	162 3/4
Oomra	D/J		173	167	167 3/4
Bengal	May		127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
Bengal	July		126	127 1/2	128 1/4
Bengal	D/J		133	131	132

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: April 19.

The market opened dull but as trading progressed prices improved on scattered buying. Tata Deferreds opened at 1735 and improved at one time to 1780 closing finally at 1775. Tata Ordinaries opened at 357 and after touching 365 closed at 362/8. Bombay Dyeings opened lower at 980, but improved to 1000. Indian Irons were quoted around 28/12.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1740) 1735 80 55 75
Tata Ordinaries (358) 357 56 65 60 62/8

Tata Ordinary 362/8. Tata Deferred 1775, Indian Iron 28/12 Bombay Dyeing 1000, Century 375, Central India 288/2, Kohinoor 382/8, Associated Cement 130/8, Bombay Burma 480, Scindia Steam 19/13, Tata Hydro 176/14, Reserve Bank 104, Imperial Bank F P 1540, Central Bank 43/4, Bank of India 141/8, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95/9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 19.

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-1
3 1/2	per cent G P Notes 95-1
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 100-7
3	per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99-8
3	per cent 1963/65 Loan 94/14
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-8
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 108-14
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 104-6
3	pr cent War Bonds 101-6
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-6

TAX FREE LOANS.

3	per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-4
4	per cent 1963/65 Mysore 115/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4	per cent B P T 1947 108/8
4	per cent M Deb 1974 108
5	per cent M Deb 1959 116
6	per cent M Deb 1954 128/4
6	per cent K P T 1956 128

Tone:—Subdued

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: April 18.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 two months
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 next two months

B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 333 1/4; D D 333 1/4
Banks buying T T 330; D D 328

MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T 303; D D 304
Banks buying T T 297 3/4; D D 296 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks selling T T 55 3/4; D D 56
Banks buying T T 57 1/2; D D 57 3/8

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/2; D D not quoted

BERNE:—
Banks selling T T 126 3/4; D D 126 3/4
Banks buying T T 131; D D 131

STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T 123; D D 123
Banks buying T T 128; D D 128

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T 158; D D 158
Banks buying T T 155; D D 155

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T 85 1/4; D D 84 1/8
Banks buying T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T 20; D D 19
Banks buying T T 17; D D 17

MEXICO:
Banks selling T T 67.27; D D 66.27
Banks buying T T 63.04; D D 62.04

LISBON:—
Banks selling T T 7.35; D D 7.35
Banks buying T T 7.55; D D 7.55

CROSS RATES:—
London/New York Dol 4.02 1/2-3 1/2
London/Montreal Dol. 4.43/47
London/Java Gids 7.58/62
London/Japan Sh 1/2 1/2
London/Berne Fcs 17.30/40
London/Stockholm K 16.85/95
Singapore/London Sh 2/4 5/32-7/32
Hongkong/London Sh 1/3 1/32
Shanghai/London Sh 0/3 3/8
Mexico/London Pes 19.5-21.5
Lisbon/London Esc. 99.80-100.20
New York/London Dol. 4.01

JAPAN:—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent
1 and 3 months 1/2 per cent
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: April 18.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Ready from Bond Rs. 11.
Shipment March Rs 9/9.

Indian Sugars—
Small grain Rs. 14/1 to 14/9
Large grain Rs 14/10 to 15/10.
Tone:—Steady

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: April 18.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2; Madrid 40.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.30-17.40; Stockholm 16.85/16.95

LONDON RUBBER

London: April 18.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 10 1/2 buyers.

Balvantsing with his friends in 'Padosi' at Central.

Husna Banu and VimalaKumari in 'Premnagar' coming to Novelty to-day.

TRYING TO PLAY A LIVING MAN

Spencer Tracy On His Role Of Father Edward Flanagan

"I don't feel that I have any credit coming for playing Father Edward J. Flanagan. This is his story, and his picture, not mine."

Spencer Tracy spoke those words after winning the Academy Award for his performance of Father Flanagan in Boys' Town" two years ago, and sending the gold statue to the kindly Omaha priest. He hasn't changed his mind, now that he is again portraying Father Flanagan in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Men Of Boys' Town."

"Possibly this won't make sense to anyone else except myself," Tracy said, "but Father Flanagan is the most difficult role I have ever played, the one I feared most and enjoyed most, and the part for which I deserve no reward. I honestly believe that any actor could give a fine and understanding characterization of Father Flanagan after spending a few days with him as I did. He is that kind of man, simple, courageous and inspiring."

"Men of Boys' Town," which again stars Tracy and Mickey Rooney, marks the third time Tracy has been seen in the role of a priest. The first, his Father Tim in "San Francisco," started him on the way to the high point of his career. Then Tracy's Father Flanagan capped it.

"Playing a living man", said Tracy, "is both a help and a hazard. It helps to be able to study the man you are to represent on the screen. At the same time, the job of giving a true picture to thousands of people of a truly great humanitarian of Father Flanagan's stature is a tremendous responsibility. I never felt capable of doing Father Flanagan full justice. I still don't. The success of Boys' Town to me was merely a tribute to Father Flanagan and his work."

Men Of Boys' Town, rather than being a sequel, stands on its own merits and brings up to date the story of Father Flanagan and his fight for boys

"Muhurata" Of Seraphim Cinetone

The final selection of artistes for "Souda" and "Opavar Vadhoo", adaptation of Mr. S. P. Joshi's "Khadashtak" being over, Seraphim Cinetone had the "Muhurata" (Inauguration) ceremony performed on Thursday last. The shooting of both the versions will commence within the next couple of days.

Film Conference At Lahore

A Bombay Visitor's Impressions

Mr. Y. A. Fazalbhoy, Managing Director of National Studios Ltd. who was one of the Secretaries of the Indian Motion Picture Congress held in Bombay in 1939, has just returned after attending the Motion Picture Conference held at Lahore on April 11th, 12th and 13th, giving his impressions of that gathering in the course of an interview he said:—

Conflicting accounts have appeared in newspapers about this function, some describing it as an utter failure and others as a success.

Questioned on this point, Mr. Fazalbhoy remarked that though the conference was not in any way comparable to the Indian Motion Picture Congress, it was in no way a failure. The first day's proceedings had to be postponed on account of unsuitable weather. But some people who happened to come to the Conference Pandal on this day without knowing about the postponement, might have gone away with the impression that it had been abandoned as a failure. But as a matter of fact, the proceedings which began on the second day were characterised by much liveliness and genuine interest was shown by all those present in the problems of the Motion Picture Industry.

NEED OF MUTUAL CONTACT

The first point that struck a visitor about the conference, said Mr. Fazalbhoy, was that it impressed on one the necessity of such a function. The Indian Motion Picture Industry has now developed to such proportions and gained so much in importance and has so many problems to consider that it is essential that its representatives should meet annually, biennially or triennially as the case may be to settle their policy and programme.

Of course, there may be doubts whether a gathering such as was held at Lahore is the best possible means of achieving this end. Probably because the organisers had too little time at their disposal, the conference did not represent the entire industry. Punjab and the North were, of course, well represented. About half a dozen of the most prominent men in the Bengal Film Industry also attended and took a prominent part in the proceedings. From Bombay the representation was unfortunately very small and the entire South went totally unrepresented.

E. Bilimoria in 'Pardesi' at Lamington

Prem Adib in 'Darshan' coming shortly.

When considering this point one is impressed by the fact that the scheme chalked out by the Indian Motion Picture Congress of having a regular constitution and method of election for provincial representatives is really the best that could be imagined for securing the proper organisation of the Film Industry. If the organisation proposed by the Indian Motion Picture Congress had been in operation there is no doubt that the Punjab conference would have been far more representative in character and might have been able to accomplish more important things.

I wish, continued Mr. Fazalbhoy, that the leaders of the Indian Film Industry would at least now sit up and realise the importance of having a national organisation and decide to give substantial support to the scheme laid down by the Congress.

BOMBAY POORLY REPRESENTED

It was unfortunate that Bombay was so poorly represented at the Punjab Conference. None of the leaders of the film industry of Bombay have I am sure, any provincial feelings in their minds as has been suggested in a section of the press. Business worries in the case of some and lack of interest in the case of others explains

(Continued on page 29)

IMPORT DUTY ON INDIAN FILMS

Protest Against New Imposition From Burma

The Secretaries of the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, issue the following statement to the Press:—

The imposition of 15 per cent. duty on the import of Indian films into Burma as the result of the recently concluded Trade Agreement comes to the Indian Motion Picture trade as a bolt from the blue. The levy is so unexpected and the rate of duty so unjust that it will virtually serve to block the Burma market for our films.

This trade has been hoping to secure active assistance of the Government of India especially at this juncture, when it is struggling for existence due to unsettled international situation. It is therefore no wonder that the levy of duty now has caused not a little consternation in the ranks of the film trade.

The duty is all the more inopportune in view of the fact that Hon'ble the Commerce Member has so recently as September last promised his best consideration for the problems of the trade.

It is regretted that the Government have not sought the views of the trade on the subject nor visualised the grievous implications of the duty, before committing themselves to the agreement.

However, may we still request the Government to take the earliest opportunity to revise the schedules of rates of duties, especially in the case of cinematograph films and thus save an industry from utter ruination?

JALLIANWALLA BAGH DAY MEETING IN MADRAS

Mr. Obeidulla, President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, addressing the gathering at the Congress House.

INDIA ARMS FOR VICTORY

This is the story of India's war effort in turning out arms and ammunition for defence and attack as told in a documentary film made by Famous Cine Laboratories. It is also the story of the tour of the British Ministry of Supply's Mission under the leadership of Sir Alexander Roger. A tour that began at an arsenal in Western India and travelled further and further eastward to the great iron and steel foundries-the gun carriage factories and the big gun rifle factories far inland.

In the great Tata Steel Foundry we see the furnaces swallowing raw metal and turning it first into motel liquid, and then into the bars, rails and corrugated sheets that will later become guns, tanks and the railroad tracks that are so vital for communications.

Great modern gun factories manufacture big guns and shells by a most interesting series of complicated mechanical processes, but no machine can do the intricate work of testing the bore of a gun which must be done by hand. Making fuse-caps for shells is a fascinating process, and speed and precision are the keynotes to which India's war industries are tuned.

In the Rifle Factory where thousands of these vital weapons are turned out, we see the excellent finished products which will go to arm India's splendid fighting men.

So peaceful, agricultural India rubs friendly shoulders with modern industrial India, and behind the fighting men are ranged an army of industrial and factory workers who, by day and night, are turning out the vast quantities of war material.

CHARMING BENGALI DANCES

There was a beautiful dancing programme at the New Year Day gathering of the Bombay Bengalis at Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Hall of the R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, on Monday last.

The programme was performed by Shibani, Bijoli and Shandya, three talented sisters of the Laha Roy family. The performance was extremely artistic and spoke highly of the talents and mastery of Shibani, the eldest of the three, who herself trains her two younger sisters.

The youngest, Shandhya, took the audience spell-bound by a Shantali dance. Though a child of hardly ten years she demonstrated much artistic skill in her performance. The audience was also entertained by songs by Miss Shibani and Mrs. Sital Hari Ghosh a well-known singer.

At the outset Swami Shambudanand, the President of the Ramkrishna Mission, announced the formation of the Dacca Riot Relief Fund Committee which will raise contributions for help to riot victims. He appealed to the audience to extend every possible help to the unfortunate sufferers in Bengal.

Passing Show

(Continued from Page 11)

and unleash the war upon which as the 'ultima ratio' it keeps its eyes ever fixed. The mature and cultural states—by which I mean those 'which understand the fundamental fact that war is no longer permissible'—treat this endangered and endangering country, or rather the impossible leaders into whose hands it has fallen, as doctors treat a sick man—with the utmost tact and caution, with inexhaustible if not very flattering patience. But it thinks it must play politics—the politics of power and hegemony—with the doctors. That is an unequal game. If one side plays politics when the other no longer thinks of politics but of peace, then for a time the first side reaps certain advantages. Anachronistic ignorance of the fact that war is no longer permissible results for a while of course in "successes" against those who are aware of the truth. But woe to the people which, not knowing what way to turn, at last actually seeks its way out through the abomination of war, hatred of God and man! Such a people will be lost. It will be so vanquished that it will never rise again.

The National Socialist State

The meaning and purpose of the National Socialist state is this alone and can be only this: to put the German people in readiness for the "'coming war" by ruthless repression, elimination, extirpation of every stirring of opposition: to make of them an instrument of war, infinitely compliant, without a single critical thought, driven by a blind and fanatical ignorance. Any other meaning and purpose, any other excuse this system cannot have; all the sacrifices or freedom, justice, human happiness, including the secret and open crimes for which it has blithely been responsible, can be justified only by the end—absolute fitness for war. If the idea of war as an aim in itself disappeared, the system would mean nothing but the exploitation of the people; it would be utterly senseless and superfluous.

Truth to tell, it is both of these, senseless and superfluous, not only because war will not be permitted it but also because its leading idea, the absolute readiness for war, will result precisely in the opposite of what it is striving for No other people on earth is to-day so utterly incapable of war, so little in condition to endure one. That Germany would have no allies, not a single one in the world is the first consideration but the smallest. Germany would be forsaken—terrible of course even in her isolation—but the really frightful thing would be the fact that she had forsaken herself. Intellectually reduced and humbled, morally gutted, inwardly torn apart by her deep mistrust of her leaders and the mischief they have done her in these years, profoundly uneasy herself, ignorant of the future, of course, but full of forebodings of evil, she would go into war not in the condition of 1914 but, even physically, of 1917 or 1918. The ten per cent. of direct beneficiaries of the system—half even of them fallen away—would not be enough to win a war in which the majority of the rest would only see the opportunity of shaking off the shameful oppression that has weighed upon them so long—a war, that is, which after the first inevitable defeat would turn into a civil war.

Mann's Prayer

No, this war is impossible; Germany cannot wage it; and if its dictators are in their senses, then their assurances of readiness for peace are not tactical lies repeated with a wink at their partisans: they spring from a faint-hearted perception of just this impossibility. But if war cannot and shall not be—then why these robbers and murderers? Why isolation, world hostility, lawlessness, intellectual interdict, cultural darkness, and every other evil? Why not rather Germany's voluntary return to the European system, her reconciliation with Europe, with all the inward accompaniments of freedom, justice, well-being, and human decency, and a jubilant welcome from the rest of the world? Why not? Only because a regime which, in word and deed, denies the rights of man, which wants above all else to remain in power, would stultify itself and be abolished if, since it cannot make war, it actually made peace? But is that a reason?

I had forgotten, Herr Dean, that I was still addressing you. Certainly I may console myself with the reflection that you long since ceased to read this letter, aghast at language which in Germany has long been unspoken, terrified because somebody dares use the German tongue with the ancient freedom. I have not spoken out of arrogant presumption, but out of a concern and a distress from which your usurpers did not release me when they decreed that I was no longer a German—a mental and spiritual distress from which for four years not an hour of my life has been free, and struggling with which I have had to accomplish my creative work day by day. The pressure was great. And as a man who out of diffidence in religious matters will seldom or never either by tongue or pen let the name of the Deity escape him, yet in moments of deep emotion cannot refrain, let me—since after all one cannot say everything—close this letter with the brief and fervent prayer: God help our darkened and desecrated country and teach it to make its peace with the world and with itself!"

THOMAS MANN.

* * * *

Such is Mann's powerful denunciation of the new regime, his last pathetic pleading for the older Germany which like the rest of Europe can only survive if the Brown menace is extinguished by the roots. I will leave it at that, for to attempt to write on it would be to spoil the effect.

Sultana in 'Tarpedo' at Super.

FILM ADVISORY BOARD ACTIVE

Fourteen "Shorts" In The Making

Fourteen short features, not all connected with war subjects, are in the making under the auspices of the Film Advisory Board. Some of these are being produced by the Board's own unit under Mr. Alexander Shaw; and others are being made by various independent studios.

A mere inventory of the names of these films would suffice to indicate the wide range of subjects covered by these films and the degree of interest they should command. While subjects like "Sappers and Miners", "Air Pilots", "Defence Loans" and "Indian Troops" cover the war front, there are also such subjects of general and educational interest as "Modern India", "Transport", "Write a Letter", "Census" and "Cattle."

Films on these latter subjects will doubtless be an innovation on the Indian screen; and they should also remove any impression that they may still exist, that the Film Advisory Board is a mere adjunct to war propaganda.

All these films are fast getting ready, and will soon go round no less than six hundred theatres throughout the country.

FILM CONFERENCE AT LAHORE

(Continued from Page 28)

the absence of a substantial number of them at the Punjab Conference.

But a section of the press which is unfortunately not well inclined towards the organisers of the conference, has misrepresented this attitude and are claiming that it is due to the provincial spirit of Bombay producers. As one of them, I can definitely say that we have no provincial interests in our minds. We know that the film industry is a national one and must depend upon the support of the whole nation for its success.

I hope that the leaders of the Bombay film industry will come forward with their view on this point and tell the country that they are actuated by no petty provincial motives. As a matter of fact, it is impossible for the Bombay film industry to claim any provincialism because it numbers in its fold representatives of every province in India, with those from the Punjab predominant.

Punjab deserves full marks for its recognition of the necessity of reviving the idea of an annual meeting of the film industry of India. At least now I hope that other provinces will wake up and carry out the elaborate plans made by the Indian Motion Picture Congress two years ago.

Football Calendar

W. I. F. A.'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

By J. C. MAITRA

The tenth annual general meeting of the Western India Football Association, Limited, was held last month. Its report states, "The season (1940) was a successful one from every point of view and puts your Association on what may be considered a sound basis once again after the poor result of 1939." It is extremely gratifying to note that the Year's Working shows an excess of income over expenditure to the extent of Rs. 6,295-14-0. The members of the Managing Committee have every reason to be proud of their achievement. The members of the Association showed their appreciation of the Committee's work by passing everything on the agenda within the record time of ten minutes!

LOW GATE CHARGES

The financial success of the season was primarily due to the low gate-charges. For a number of years I had been clamouring for the reduction. Somehow my cries had remained unheeded. Last year due to the precarious condition of the exchequer, my suggestions received a ready support from the members and the result was pleasing to everybody. There is still one more suggestion which I would like the W.I.F.A. to adopt and that is to keep one side of the ground open to the spectators free of charge during the League season. I am sure it will pay the Association in the long run to do so.

QUALITY FOR QUANTITY

The success of the season was mainly due to the participation of prominent Indian teams in the Rovers Cup Tournament. Owing to the war in Europe and the uncertain conditions in Asia, the military teams from up-country could not take their proper part and add interest to the tournament. The spice was supplied by the local teams, particularly the Welch Regiment and the Y.M.C.A. The policy of "quality for quantity" was accepted in regard to the extension of invitation to up-country teams. It saved a lot of money in unnecessary travelling expenses. Still there was room for improvement. I trust the Committee will see to it this year.

NEW COMPETITIONS

The Committee inaugurated two new competitions last year. The first was a Pentangular on communal basis and the other in memory of the late Mr. A. C. Henrichs. I would have very much liked the name of Mr. Henrichs associated with that of the late Maharaja of Santosh in connection with the Inter-Provincial Tournament, as both of them were trying hard for the establishment of an all-India controlling body for Soccer. But some of the donors of the Henrichs Memorial Fund objected to this combination or rather, they wanted a separate memorial for each. So we have now the Henrichs Memorial Shield.

AN INTRIGUING POINT.

There is another point which is rather intriguing in connection with this tournament is that it stands on a par with a similar competition, called the Western India Championship, inaugurated a year ago. That is to say that both the competitions are open to the teams of the same class and same area. I thought that one of them would be too many, or superfluous. Therefore, I suggested their amalgamation. The Committee held a different view. So both these competitions will be run every year. Time will show how both of them can be made successful.

COMMUNAL PENTANGULAR.

Then comes the question of the communal Pentangular. The communities who form this competition are the Hindus, Muslims, Europeans, Indian Christians (including the Goans) and the Rest. The reason for starting this tournament is obvious—the phenomenal success of the Cricket Pentangular. The report remarks, "whilst coming in for severe criticism it was well supported." Actually the gate-receipts from it amounted to Rs. 1,454. For a beginning it was not at all bad from the financial point of view. It is bound to grow more and more popular and bring in increasing revenue to the coffers of the Association.

SPREAD OF FANATICISM.

There is, however, another side of the issue, and that is the communal aspect. Is it right to fan communal—or rather religious—feelings in the name of sport? It is most unfortunate that the communal feelings, particularly between the Hindus and the Muslims are growing very bitter of late. It is the bounden duty of every Indian to see that this virus does not spread. It needs to be scotched altogether and as early as possible. It is, therefore, regrettable that while a movement has been set afoot to substitute the communal Cricket Pentangular by a Zone Pentangular, the W.I.F.A. should have inaugurated this undesirable form of competition.

THE POINTER.

Last year they had some trouble with the Goan Community in connection with the suspension of the Young Goans. It is not over yet. Let us hope that there will be no untoward incident this season to mar the healthy appearance of sport.

INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS.

When such a slight thing as the mistake of a referee causes so much commotion and anger among the uneducated people, is it wise on our part to enlarge the field of communal rivalry and help to inflame their passions? Every right-minded man will agree that this is absolutely impossible. The better course for the W. I. F. A. would be to stage International contests as between Indians and Europeans If you want more matches, you may play the Rest with the Europeans and Indians. I have not the least doubt that they will be more interesting than the communal competition. At any rate, there is the seed for development into great contests which will rouse public enthusiasm to the utmost limits.

WISER BY EVENTS.

I earnestly hope the W. I. F. A. Committee will consider this question dispassionately and without the least bias. By introducing international matches they will serve the cause of Soccer as much as by discontinuing the communal competition. I know some of my friends in the Committee will be annoyed with my opposition to their favourite scheme. But my views on Communal competitions are well-known. They are clear and definite and will not bear any equivocation. It is my constant fear that the bloodbaths that are going on in different parts of the country on the slightest pretexts may take us also by surprise one of these days. The wisest course, therefore, is for us to avoid all points of function which might rouse the religious ire or fanaticism of any community or communities.

SEASON'S PROSPECTS.

The football season is already started. It is highly satisfactory to note that as many as 42 teams have entered the lists. This shows that many of the Indian clubs are gradually stabilising themselves. The day may not be far distant when most of them will become well-established clubs having a fairly good number of class players. This is, indeed, a good augury for Indian football in Bombay. The Western India Championship will be staged next. As this has been classed as a senior tournament almost all the League teams are sure to compete in it. Thereafter the Harwood League will start. I notice that there will be ten teams in each of the three divisions. The most gratifying feature of it is that the military teams stationed in Bombay will be able to participate in it. There is no doubt they will keep up the interest to the fullest

CITY'S HEALTH MENACED

Due To Scarcity Of Water: Tenants Tamper With Tanks

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The water crisis in the city has worsened much within the last three days.

Though it was anticipated by many that the scarcity might grow for another few days, it has beaten all expectations and, today it looks as if there is an actual water famine in Bombay.

It is pitiable to see people being tortured for want of water. Some cannot get water even for bare cooking requirements.

A new menace has now cropped up as a result of the acute shortage of water. Finding the taps dry some people are seen boldly going up to tanks on the terraces of their buildings and removing water from there. It is not their fault. Necessity has no law.

This tampering of the storage tanks of buildings is bound to have serious repercussions as it is very unhygienic, specially so, when people go and dip all sorts of unclean utensils and receptacles in the tanks.

The writer was witness to an instance when a tenant from the fourth story of a building in Fort got hold of a small-sized bucket from the lavatory and dipping it into the tank filled it under the very nose of other tenants who had also gone there for filling water.

This particular person was told by those who observed the act that it was very bad to do so.

It was explained to the person that the dirty bucket from the laterine was full of germs and that the whole tank might be infected with those germs.

But on being told of this grave danger the person concerned invited all those who reprimanded him to have a look at his lavatory which had been choked on account of the flush having ceased to function.

Such is also the case with almost all lavatories. The flushes have stopped working due to there being no water.

Scavengers who come to clean them every day go back without cleaning any lavatory as they don't get water.

Practically every morning there are several rows between "Bhangis" and tenants. The latter are heard to complain at the top of their voices that their lavatories and bathrooms stink and are very dirty.

The writer has seen almost all the tenants of the upper storeys in several buildings in the Fort area going without baths for the last few days. As for washing, it is simply out of the question.

These are some of the sufferings that middle and working class tenants in the city are going through due to shortage of water.

If tanks continue to be tampered with, and as all sorts of unclean utensils are dipped in the tanks, it is feared that the health of the public may soon be affected.

In case no steps are taken to prevent these extremely unhealthy practices to which people are forced to resort, there is not the slightest doubt that an epidemic is going to burst on the city.

What is Mr. A. E. Nadirshaw the Hydraulic Engineer doing? Of course he lives in a luxurious bungalow provided by the Municipality, in the Hanging Gardens at Malabar Hill. Naturally, he and those who also live in houses like his are not affected by the water problem. It is the poorer people who are suffering.

The writer would like to warm the authorities that unless immediate steps are taken to remedy matters the health of the city will suffer and there will be danger to public lives.

Nagpur Workers' Strike

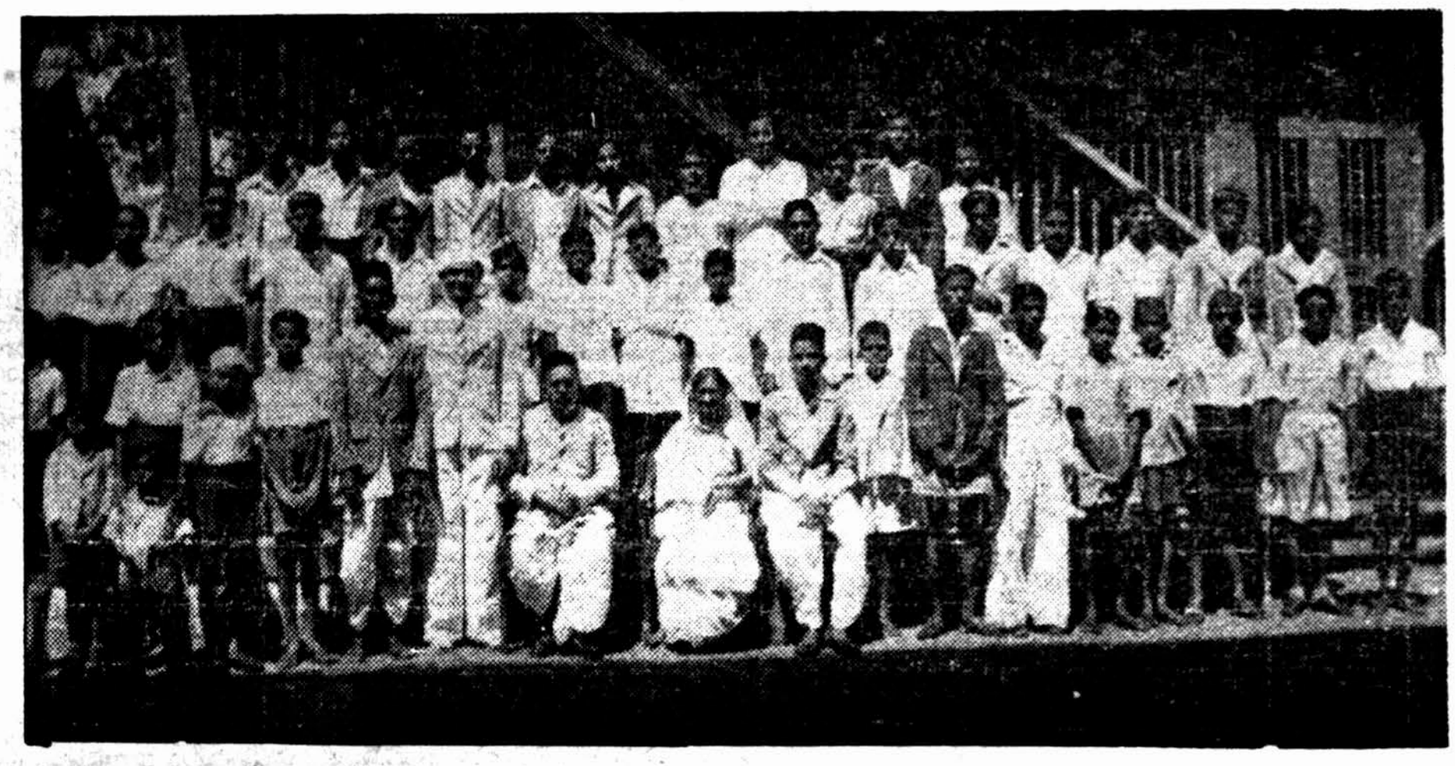
NAGPUR, April 19.

Nearly 2,000 workers of the Empress Mills of Nagpur suddenly declared a stay-in strike to-day on the question of wages. The management have put up a notice stating that the operatives had not given notice to the management of their intention to strike and that therefore the strike was illegal and the workers were liable to lose eight day's wages.

It is stated that the strike was not authorised by the Nagpur Textile Union of which Mr. R. S. Ruikar is President.—A. P.

Educating The Masses

THE DADAR SARVAJANIK ENGLISH-GUJARATI FREE NIGHT SCHOOL FOR THE POOR AND HARIJANS



The students of the school: About 50 are on the rolls.

By Indra U. Vasavada.

Shrimati Ratanbehn Mehta is a lady you would always like to meet once you make an acquaintance with her. An old lady with a frail body, she is always on her feet—with a charming smile on her lips—moving about from one school to another. She looks after about four schools, and all these are either for Harijans or for the poor or for both.

One of these schools, the Dadar Sarvajanik English-Gujarati Free Night School, Suraj Building, Elphinstone Road, was originally started in the year 1929. In this school, many persons of the neighbouring chawls of the Harijans and poor labourers take advantage of education.

When the school was originally started the mill-workers and other labourers feared to come in contact with the organisers. Now however, they have become friendly. Untouchability is not visible in the school; every one sits side by side with the Harijans. They attend the "Bhajan" on Thursdays and celebrate Ganapati Utsav with great enthusiasm together: Gujarati Bhangis, Marathi Chamars, Mahars and others.

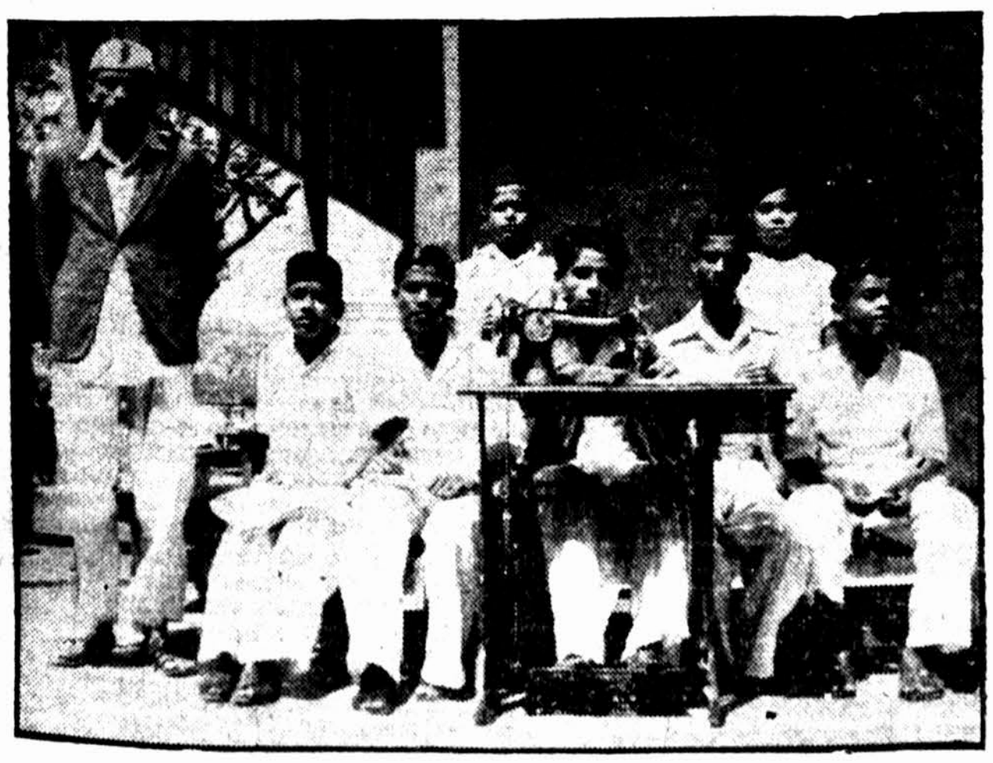
MANUAL TRAINING

A stranger would not be able to find out that—such a change has come in the manner of the students: their speech is pure, their clothes are clean. And not only do they learn just reading and writing: They are also trained in various vocations, such as smith's work, carpentary, sewing, etc., etc. Thus when they have finished their education in the school, they can go out and earn better livelihood.

The school has its own Reading Room, Library and Band. The students are taken out on excursions occasionally. Celebrations of festivals are arranged. These extra-curricular activities bring culture in them and help to remove their inferiority complex which otherwise becomes a hindering block to their advancement.

There are, of course, many night schools in Bombay, but a few, perhaps, which do not charge any fees. This is one of them, and Shrimati Ratanben Mehta certainly deserves our congratulations for running it creditably, besides the blessings which she gets from the poor and the Harijans whom she is serving untiringly.

Music Band.



Sewing Class

From left to right: Smithy class; Shrimati Ratanbehn Mehta; and the school staff.

BLACK MAGIC IN MALABAR

(Continued from Page 8)

mine once told me that it is not the animal-looking person that does the job of killing the victim; he is assisted by two pals. The purpose of the animals appearance is to scare the victim and thus unnerve him or her. Then the victim is taken away and murdered at some safe spot and the dead body left at some conspicuous place. The murder is done by suffocation or some other manner so that the actual cause of death shall not be discovered.

It is said that the presence of a piece of metal on the body of the person whom the "odiyan" wants to harm prevents the working of the evil spirits. Hence, in villages you will see most of the people carrying a pen-knife with them as they move about after dark.

This art is practised by the 'pariahs' and the other aboriginal tribes of Malabar. To lose their capacity to play the "odiyan" is considered to be a crime in their social jurisprudence.

Will -O'-The-Wisp

The omnipresent will-o'-the-wisp is present in Kerala too. People say that the spirits of women in the period of pregnancy move about the places in rolling balls of fire. These balls are known by the general name of "potty Chchakki." They are said to keep on rolling on the roads and terrifying people; the sight of the "potty-Chchakky" portends evil. Anybody who sees such sights is asked to perform certain "pujas" to please the spirits and also undergo some treatment at the hands of the witch-doctor.

The appearance of fire in the middle of certain stretches of fields and waste lands and the sudden disappearance of the same and reappearance have been noted by many. This is explained by the simple fact that there are vast stretches of marshes in the country and marsh-gas makes its appearance occasionally and breaks into flames. But to the ignorant and illiterate masses, this, too, is the work of some evil spirit.

Yakshi

Another terror for the layman is the "Yakshi." He believes that these "yakshis" haunt groves of palm trees. This type of spirit is credited with demi-supernatural powers. It appears in the form of a beautiful maiden and lures away the unwary passer-by and then make a good meal of him. The literature of Malabar abounds in many fantastic stories about these "yakshis" and the many magicians who have had to deal with them.

Certain places are named after these and certain temples have images of these spirits worshipped.

One favourite method of approach employed by these spirits is to ask a passer-by for some betel-leaves and some lime. If the man stops to give these things, the good-looking woman will just invite him to her residence which appears to him to be a palatial affair, but which is after all the top of a palm tree. The man is in the nets of the woman who, it is said, exercises a charming influence on the victim; once he is carried to the top of the palm tree, he never returns.

There is, they say, a way of avoiding this "yakshi". Offer her some lime on the blade of a pen-knife. She cannot touch metal and so she will refuse to accept the lime. Then the victim can realise that it is no woman but a "yakshi" that lures him away.

People believe in the existence of good "yakshis" too. Some of these spirits seem to take a fascination for human beings and live with them as their wives for years together. Certain families in Malabar have benefited by such alliances! They are said to have attained wealth and influence through the intercession of some good "yakshi". Whatever the real reason, the number of believers in this type of spirits is not a few in Kerala.

Kuttichchathan

Now I come to the story of the most favourite of spirits in Malabar, a spirit that is looked with love as well as fear not only by the Hindus, but by the members of each and every community in the country. The exploits of this sportive and mischievous spirit demand an article by itself in order to detail the various stories connected with that master of mischief, stories which, I am sure, will interest readers all over the world. The people of Kerala, irrespective of caste, creed, or religion, have come to look upon "Kuttichchathan" as one of them. No definite proof of his existence has as yet come to light in my knowledge; people believe in him. With them I say:

Faith is the evidence of things unseen, the substance of things hoped for.

Forest Deities

Malabar being a mountainous country abounding in hills and dales, it is only natural that there should be believers in the existence of forest gods and mountain deities. Thus among the gods, Snastha or Ayyappan, a god unknown to most parts of India is worshipped throughout the length and breadth of Malabar. The denizens of the forests, the aboriginals are well-known for their power to deal with the evil spirits. They have their own armies of spirits and "Karinkutti", the black boy, is one of them. Many families in Malabar make yearly offerings to this forest spirit so that the fellow might not turn against them.

Many deities are worshipped by the poor folk for simple prevention. Such is the scare that has been spread among the people that the poor and illiterate people are prepared, in their dire poverty, to set apart a share of their earnings to satisfy the spirits and the greedy.

Remedies And Prevention

The pleasant position of being a witch-doctor has been awarded to certain families in Malabar. The all-powerful deity worshipped by the people at large is "Kali". It is said that Kali can ward even the most hideous of spirits. Thus the family of Kallor Nambudiripad, where Kali is worshipped as the family deity, has been the home of the most famous of Malabar's physician who deal with such cases.

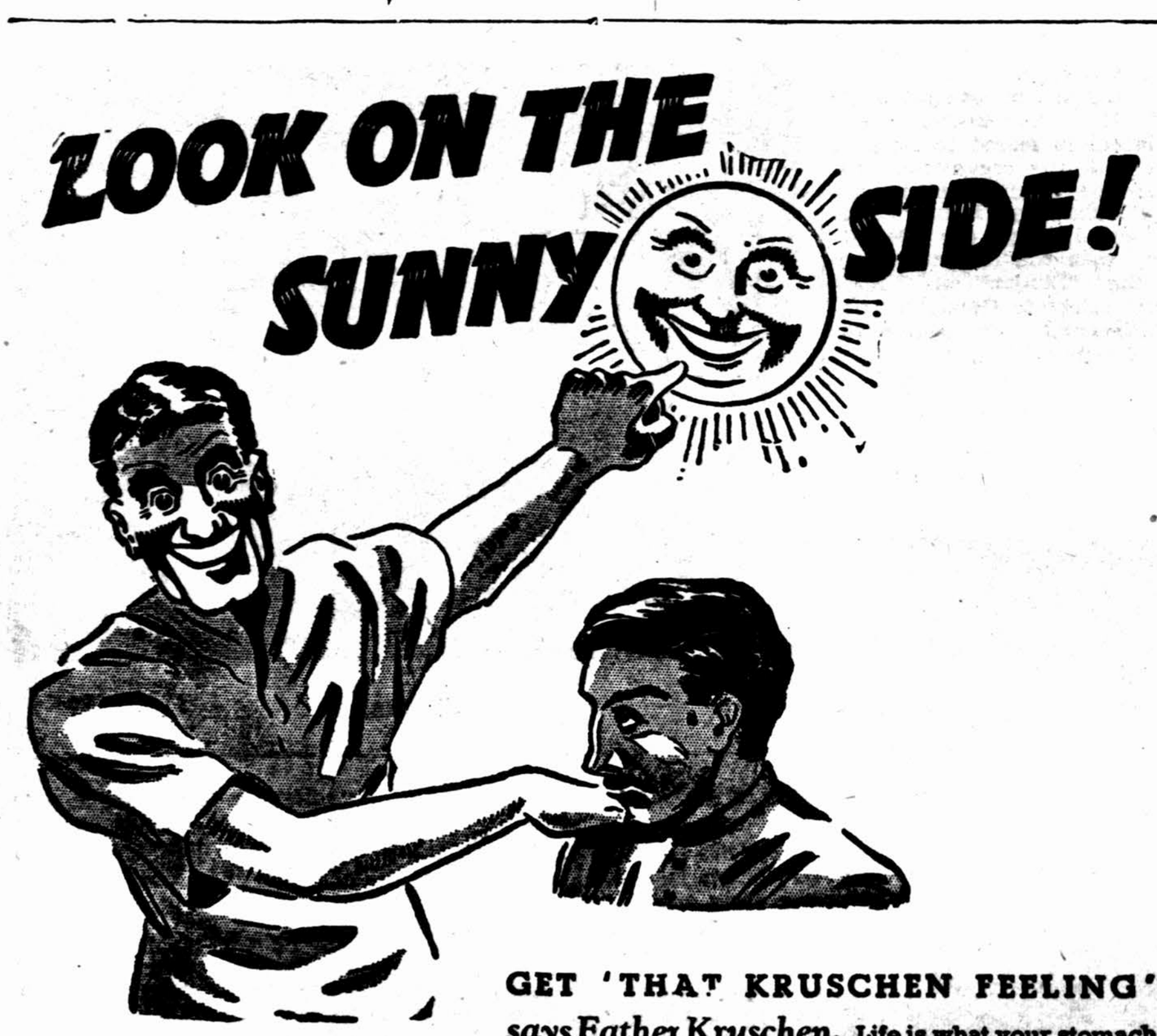
There is another family known as Kattumadom, where the "Kuttichchathan" is the family deity. That spirit is so much the servant of the family that on festival occasions, these spirits do all the menial work in the family! It is said that on one occasion, Kallor Nambudiripad went there on a festival day and suddenly all the menial servants of Kattumadom vanished into thin air! The reason for this was that Kuttichchathan cannot continue to stay where Kali is and Kali went there along with her Master. But this is an old story.

Special Puja

The patient who goes to Kallor Nambudiripad is cured by special puja performed in the Kali temple. Medicine also plays a hot insignificant part in these ceremonies. It is even said that a mere command from the senior-most member of the family will keep evil spirit away.

The performances of some of the lesser fries are more picturesque: Flowers, powders and paints of various hues are spread on a selected spot. A huge fire is kept burning and after the chanting of mantras, the offering is poured into the glowing embers. At times a fowl and at others a goat is sacrificed and arrack also is offered to the deity. This kind of puja can be performed only to please certain types of spirits!

The patient is made to sit in front of that fire during the ceremony. The evil spirit then speaks through the mouth of the victim and promises never more to trouble. As a mark of its evil influence having departed, a tree-trunk or branch of a tree is said to fall accidentally on such occasions. The patient is cured.



GET 'THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING'

says Father Kruschen. Life is what your stomach makes it! How can you expect to keep smiling, to look or feel your best, when constipation is spreading poisons through your system? When your kidneys are slowed up in passing poisons out of your body? Take a look at Father Kruschen. Always full of life. Always sees the bright side of things. A young man still, in spite of his years. And why? Because he takes Kruschen Salts. Kruschen Salts keep his stomach acting regularly, his liver and kidneys working properly. It's so easy. Take 'the little daily dose' in your early morning cup of tea. Goodbye to lie-abed feelings, bad temper, early evening lassitude! You'll have "that Kruschen feeling" instead.

Kruschen Salts is taken by millions of people throughout the world. Why shouldn't you join that happy band? Get a bottle of Kruschen to-day, and start to-morrow morning.

READ HOW THIS BOMBAY MAN KNOCKED TEN YEARS OFF HIS AGE:—

Constipation Ended, Rheumatism Gone —He feels 20 Years Younger. "*Having taken Kruschen Salts regularly for six months. I should like to be able to proclaim its excellence and beneficial results from the housetops. Although for seven years I suffered continually from constipation, dizziness, rheumatism and backache, I am now as fit as I was 20 years ago. I am 65, and have never felt so well.*" A. P., Matunga, Bombay.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

A Page For Women

Go Easy On The Pepper

By REGINE

Dear Regine.

I am twenty-three and whereas I have had quite a few love affairs, I never felt seriously about any man until now. But this man is different. And it annoys me excessively that I, who have always been so beautifully poised should now be hanging around the telephone. I am afraid to leave the house for fear he will have communicated with me during my absence and practically snap off the heads of my family when I ask, "Did anybody call me?" The man seems to be interested, but so far it is only a delightful friendship on his part. Up to now, men always made the overtures to me and I don't want to change matters. But I know I am going to do something crazy if he doesn't say something before long. Please stop me.

IN LOVE.

* * * *

My dear.....Dorothy Parker once wrote a little poem she called "Fulfillment." It went like this.....

For this my mother wrapped me warm,
And called me home against the storm,
And coaxed by infant nights to quiet,
And gave me roughage in my diet,
And tucked me in my bed at eight,
And clipped my hair, and marked my weight,
And watched me as I sat and stood:
That I might grow to womanhood
To hear a whistle and drop my wits
And break my heart to clattering bits.

You are merely suffering from a very virulent form of love, my dear.....and I don't think you can do a thing about it, but guard it so that the fever doesn't carry you away before the doctor orders for you.

Of course you could ask to have yourself put in a padded cell... but since this will hardly make the young man come forth with any declarations, I suggest you lay low.....and do the opposite of any and all inclinations.

One of the cleverest and most successfully married women I know, was wildly in love when she was twenty. It was before the days of promiscuous telephoning .....so her young man used to call on her without first announcing his arrival. But she watched each evening for him from her bedroom window and when she would see him swinging down the street, she would quickly turn out her light..... and tell her family to say she had gone out on another date. Once out of three or four times, she would be at home. Incidentally she cried herself to sleep each time she did it. She played hard to get and succeeded in landing her fish right within her net.

DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT.

If you feel like phoning him, go to the drugstore, walk rapidly past the phone booth and buy yourself a drink of something cool or hot, according to the weather, instead. It will inspirit you almost as much as the phone call and be far less disastrous to the outcome of your love affair.

Be sweet and charming, but not too accessible. Distance in women, like in scenery, lends enchantment to the view. It is different after avowals have been made. Our Victorian ancestresses with their coyness and their fancied modesties had the right idea.

Men soon become surfeited with favours too easily offered. And they will always hanker after the young woman whom they had to chase.....even if in actuality, she was doing the chasing.

Stop beating your breast, but go out and buy yourself a new hat. And let him see that lustre in your eye. Don't look at him as though there isn't another soul in the world for you, but him. Flatter him as judiciously as you would sprinkle pepper in a pot. Just a soupcon for the right effect.....but not so much that he'll choke on it.

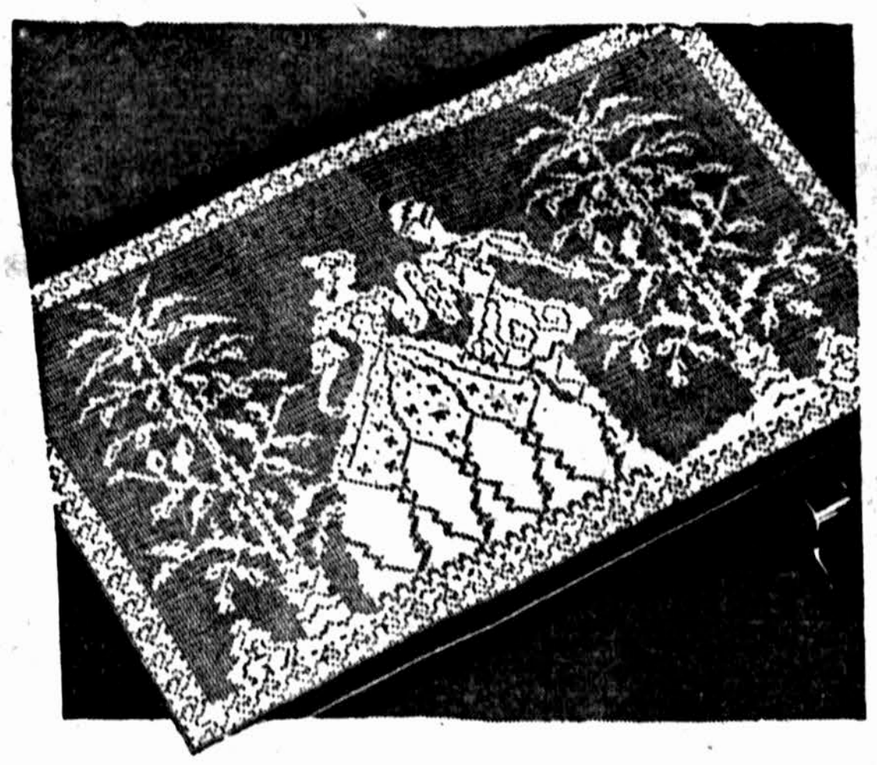
(Copyright)

ARTISTIC ANIMALS FOR TOWELS

ANIMALS are lovely for applique tea towels; extremely simple but enjoyable to make. Each animal measures 4 by 5 inches to 5 by 5 inches with their names embroidered underneath. The bride-to-be will be delighted with a set of these. Children's apparel also can be decorated with these fascinating designs.

(Copyright)

ROCOCO FIGURES IN FILET



ALTHOUGH centuries have passed, the arts have lived on. Articles of this character are extremely valuable and are generally classed as antiques. These figures are from seventeenth century art. With crochet cotton, size 20, this piece measures 48 by 30 inches, and this size is perfect for the library table, living-room table or as a center for a bedspread.

(Copyright)

THE excited man mounted the platform and began his speech. The chairman made repeated efforts to stop him, but to no purpose. In the end he had to let him carry on.

The newcomer's speech was fiery and pungent. At times he became almost hoarse with emotion. At length, after speaking for three-quarters of an hour, he came to a stop.

"Have you quite finished?" asked the chairman.

"Yes," said the orator, "and I defy you to contradict a single word I said."

"I don't wish to," said the chairman. "The Brewery Company, of whose management you complain, is holding its general meeting on the floor above. This is the annual reunion of the Beekeepers' Society."

* * * *

"NO", snapped the old man, as he scanned the menu, "I won't have any mushrooms. I was nearly poisoned by them last week."

The waiter leaned confidingly across the table.

"Is that really so, isr?" he said, blandly. "Then I've won my bet with the cook."

Wake up your Beauty
Awaken the natural beauty of your skin through the DEEP-PORE CLEANSING now possible with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream. This wonderful cream penetrates deeply into the pores of the face, dissolving accumulated dirt and make-up and flushing it to the surface. The DEEP-PORE CLEANSING action of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream will restore the blush of youth to your face and make your skin soft and beautiful.
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL SKIN LOTION
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL Perfect COLD CREAM
D102
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Stamp Collectors' Corner

WHITHER BOUND!

By MURIEL NISSEN

The paucity of new stamp issues during the present world crisis leaves many a stamp collector with time on his hands that would, in happier times, be spent in the delightful task of mounting. And as for collector groups of two or more—well lacking the conversational topics of new issues, it behoves them to find other questions for discussion. One of the most fascinating subjects to fill these respective voids is the endless vista of speculation, provided by the stamp possibilities of to-day. The solitary collector may put in many a pleasant hour musing over the effects of the war on the world's stamps, and congenial groups will find therein sufficient material to while away a pleasant evening. You'll probably be wrong much more than you'll be right in your theories but anyway the joys of a prophet will be yours.

At present, the stage that seems to be providing the most certain background for a passing philatelic scene is Africa, which has for years shown a chameleon-like aptitude for taking on new postage aspects. Since the beginning of the century, wars have been settled and their outcome reflected in the passing of African colonies from one power to another.

In Libya, the Anglo-Italian campaign is almost certain to result in postage changes within that (at present) Italian colony. The British already occupy Bardia and Tobruk. Haille Selassie is rallying his tribesmen for an attack against the Italians, and it seems fairly sure (which is as far as anyone should permit a prediction of these things to go) that the postage paper which has proclaimed the glories of the Italian Empire will give way, in part at least to other glories.

The Balkan states offer another focus for your attention. The portion of Albania now occupied by the Greeks is already using provisional postage, and a similar situation may soon prevail throughout the rest of the country. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are under constant threat of invasion, which would automatically bring about stamp changes, and Rumania's situation is by no means constant.

Of course, just to add zest to all these suppositions, none of these changes may take place at all, while new issues may suddenly crop up in totally unexpected spots. That, after all, is one of the fascinations of stamp-collecting. Anything may happen next!

COMMEMORATIVE FOR VERMONT

The first project of our Post-office Department for the year 1941 will be the Vermont commemorative, to be released on March 4th. It will be a three-cent adhesive, with design, colour and place of first day sale to be announced later. The stamp will mark the 150th anniversary of Vermont's admission to the Union, and following the precedent set by other stamps released for such occasions, it will probably be given first day sale at the State Capital, which is Montpelier, and feature a picture of the Capitol building. In the case of Vermont, the suggestion has been made for two first-day cities Bennington and Montpelier, for it was in the former city that the Constitution of the United States was ratified by Vermonters. Vermont was admitted as the fourteenth state, on March 4th, 1791.

HUNGARIAN ART SERIES

A semi-postal set of four values has been released by Hungary, bearing the inscription "Muveszet Ert" (For Art). Done in classically simple designs, the stamps represent different forms of art, and are issued in behalf of a fund for the relief of needy intellectuals.

A winged feminine figure, representing the theatre, on the 6 fillers plus 6f dark green, holds an olive wreath. The figure of a sculptor appears on the 10f plus 10f light brown, while a feminine figure with palette and brush is shown on the 16f plus 16f violet. The 20f plus 20f carmine-brown pictures Pegasus, the winged horse, Symbolizing literature.

NEW CURRENCY BRINGS NEW STAMPS

German currency is now in circulation within the borders of Luxemburg, replacing the Luxemburg franc which served as the monetary unit prior to the Nazi invasion. In order to make the postage rates conform to the currency change, sixteen new values and the designation "Luxemburg" have been surcharged on German stamps of the Hindenburg portrait type, and six provisionals have been created by overprinting earlier series of the duchy's on postage paper.

New values on the Hindenberg stamps are: 3 pfennige, 4pf, 5pf, 6pf, 8pf, 10 pf, 12pf, 15pf, 20 pf. 25pf, 30pf, 40pf, 50pf, 60 pf, 80pf. and 100 pf.

Various designs of Luxemburg's stamps have been used for the second class of overprints, with the following values surcharged: 5 Rpf (Reichspfennige), 15 Rpf, 40 Rpf, 60 Rpf, 80 Rpf and 100 Rpf.

NEW COLONIAL VALUES

Current philatelic news contains several items on British Colonial stamps, most of them concerning additional values due for near-future release. These denominations are all being added to postage rosters to meet requirements of increased rates, both local and international.

Three high values are to be released by Palestine, in the Sea of Galilee design of the 1927-32 issue. The new values will be 250 milliemes, 500m and one pound. The stamps will be printed on white paper in a multiple script watermark.

Gambia's postage will be augmented by a 5 pence stamp in the same design as other values currently in use. The new stamp will be printed in slate purple and olive.

Another colony to add a value to its current series is Gold Coast. Here the new stamp will be a 1 shilling 3 pence stamp in sepia and turquoise, to be used for airmail service. The design will be the picture of Christiansborg Castle currently in use.

NEW BERMUDA PROVISIONAL

Due to delayed shipments from England, the Bermuda postoffice was depleted of half-penny green stamps at Christmas, and the regular one-penny red-and-black denomination was surcharged "half-penny" in black. This issue will be withdrawn when the ordinary half-penny stamp arrive.

Another change on current Bermuda postage paper is on the two-pence variety, which shows a yachting scene. This stamp is now printed in blue with a red frame, instead of its customary blue with black frame. Mr. P. S. Ingham, Colonial Postmaster of Bermuda, has indicated that a seven-pence half-penny stamp will soon join the regular Bermuda issues. This value would service the airmail from Bermuda to the United States, the rate for which is now seven-pence half-penny.

BRIEF NOTES.

A new stamp set is reported to be shortly forthcoming from the Netherlands, to replace the surcharged issues now being used there.

Two new values, in the King Peter II design, have been added to Yugoslavia's current postage series. The newcomers are: 5 dinar blue and 5.50d dark violet.

To commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of British rule in Hong Kong, a six value set is due for early release from the colony. This set was heralded several months ago as scheduled for release the early part of this year.

Reports from Norway indicate the early release of four new stamps in the "lion rampant" design. The new values will be: I krone green, 1.50k blue, 2k red and 5k violet.

STAMP TEASERS

1. What postage paper has honoured Joseph Werndl?
2. A picture showing a canoe crossing a reef is featured on what stamp?
3. What adhesive depicts a plantain eater—and do you know what one is?
4. Where is Batalha Monastery, and on what stamp is it shown?
5. What stamp carries the picture of an orchid?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ

1. The Lions of Antioch appear on a 1939 stamp of Hatay.
2. A stamp of Liechtenstein, issued in 1937, shows a roadside memorial.
3. Ivan Vasof, famous poet of Bulgaria, is portrayed on postage paper of his native land issued in 1920.
4. A pair of stamps issued by Cuba in 1937 pictures a primitive and a modern sugar mill.
5. Saar, in 1926, released a stamp on which a dog is shown leading a blind man.

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STRANGE FACTS ABOUT SHAVING

(Continued From Page 4)

minute. Most blades get blunt through what happens to them between the very short periods during which they are in contact with hairs. Dropping a blade may produce tiny cracks. After stropping these will widen and the blade is spoiled. Blades are very sensitive to moisture and rust which is invisible to the naked eye can often be revealed by the microscope. The rust spots are minute, but sufficient to spoil that one-eighty thousandth of an inch edge.

According to experts, a razor blade can catch cold and it should always be dipped in warm water before stropping; most men only dip it before shaving. On the other hand, experts do not think much of the theory that a blade remains sharper if it is kept pointing to the magnetic north. They admit that it is true steel is a "live" thing with a grain that can be altered by treatment, but they say that long and elaborate tests have failed to show that keeping a blade lying in any direction has the slightest influence on its edge.

Rest Cure

But the theory that a blade is all the better for a rest has scientific backing. Our grandfathers often prized a set of seven razors —one for each day of the week. They believed that to give a razor six days rest and one day's work meant a keen edge. They knew nothing of the "metal fatigue", but modern science says they were right. A piece of metal can get tired as the result of a succession of little strains, none of which is individually enough to have the slightest effect. A razor blade cuts through up to 25,000 hairs every time it is used and six days rest gives the molecules a chance to settle down again.

Careful drying, care in handling, gentle stropping and periodical rests can double or treble the life of a blade. Up to now safety razor blades have been so cheap and easy to obtain that most of us have used them carelessly. Now we may have to bestow on the little slivers of steel which go about two million to the pound, the same loving care as our grandfathers lavished on their "cut throats".

There is one other way in which we can make blades last longer, and, incidentally, get a more comfortable shave. That is by taking our time and lathering properly. In a Pittsburgh research department a shaving clinic was established in 1931 and 31 scientists submitted themselves to experiments over the course of years. The need for proper lathering was the most striking fact that emerged. Two-and-a-half to three minutes was the minimum period required to get maximum softness and it was even better, when, having lathered well, the experimenter let the soap lie for three minutes while he cleaned his teeth before removing it with his razor.

The Art Of Shaving

Plenty of water, the scientists found, was more important than the exact composition of the soap and they recommended washing the face for at least 30 seconds continuously before applying the lather.

Another advantage of the preliminary washing, showing how sensitive are those blades we take for granted, is that any grit is removed and does not nick the razor edge.

The safety razor was invented in 1875 and revolutionised shaving. Beards and whiskers disappeared quickly when their daily removal no longer required considerable skill and not a little energy. The first razor was invented by Michael Hunter in Sheffield, but it was America that popularized the new method twenty years later. Many men never abandoned the "cut throat" or have returned to it. Some years ago General Sir Ian Hamilton revealed that he had used the same two razors for 64 years and believed that they had been used for 30 years before that.

And shaving with a "cut throat" need not be so slow. A Budapest barber in 1934 claimed a world record by shaving 40 men in just over 12 minutes. A Surrey barber, not to be outdone, showed that he could shave a client in 10 seconds!

"BEAUTIFUL"

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

"CHEER-SMILE"

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

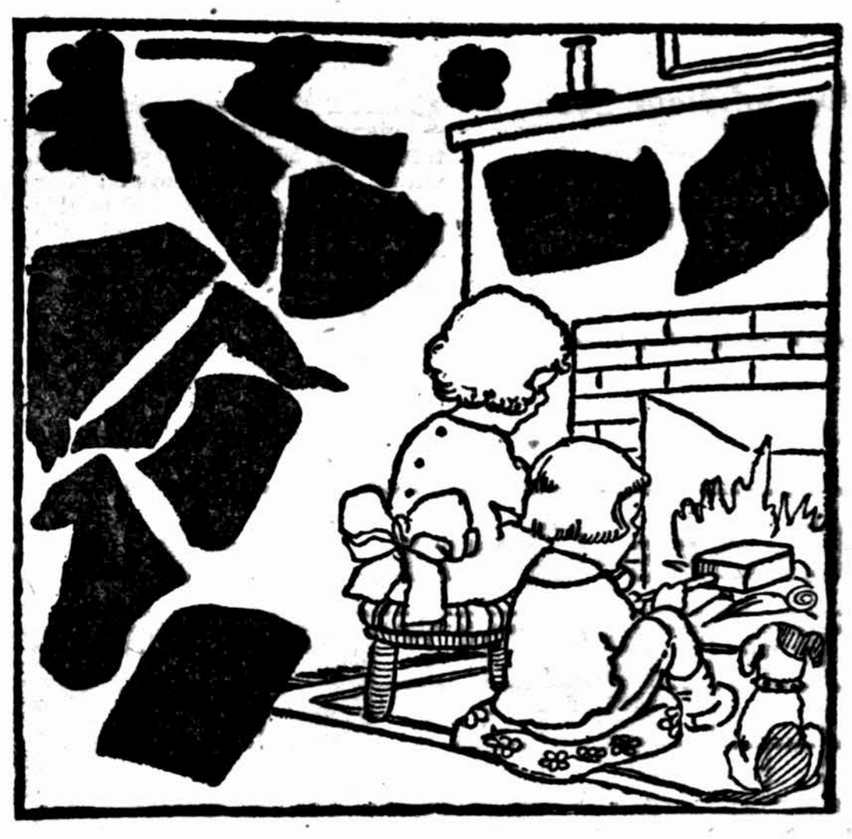
.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR ALL



Here is a fire-place picture: The little brother suggests that he sees a giant—a funny thing, and his sister tells him, "He surely must be the pop-corn king!" . . . . Well, you have to paste the black pieces together and find the pop-corn king.

After you have finished it, attach to it a slip bearing your full name and address, and mention your age and whether you are a boy or a girl, your class of studiesand school or college. Then post it to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay, so as to reach him within ten days from to-day.

All boys and girls upto 16 years old can take part in this competition. There is no entry fee, only those who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association should also mention their Certificate Number. Several prizes will be awarded.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Some time back, in a poor home somewhere, there was a lad who was very ill, and continually in great pain. The case was so bad that a philanthropic doctor had to go every morning early, about half-past seven, to see him.

One morning the doctor, out on this errand, met a friend of his going to the station. The two walked together a little way, and the doctor happened to mention the sad case he was going to see. They parted. His friend went on to catch his train and the doctor, soon immersed in the business of the day, thought no more about the chance meeting.

The next morning about seven o'clock there was a knock at the door of the little house where the sick boy lived. The mother opened it and saw an unknown gentleman in white Khaddar, who asked to see the patient, as if he were another doctor. He went near the boy who was sleeping on the floor, and sat there beside him. He, began to speak to the boy about all kinds of interesting things that he could think of.

"I'll draw you one thing I saw," he said, and, taking a card from his pocket, he hastily sketched a picture of two dogs fighting. The sick boy watched the picture grow. "But who are you?" he asked in amazement "I am your neighbour." was the smiling reply.

The next minute the strange visitor was gone, and when the doctor arrived, the boy showed him the card in great delight. "Look at what my neighbour has done for me," he said.

Every morning the doctor found that this mysterious visitor had called before he arrived and cheered the sick boy with his talk and his pencil. The patient had always another picture to show him—a man on a runaway bicycle, two people talking—simple quick drawings of some amusing incident.

The mother began to pin them up on the wall of their little room, and it became the jolliest pictures gallery imaginable. When the dark hours of the night tortured the sleepless, suffering lad, he looked forward to the morning, when his beloved visitor would call. The white khaddar man never failed him. More than once the lad asked him who he was, and always was given that friendly reply, "I am your neighbour."

The doctor of course, found out but he kept his friend's secret. These two men fought the demon of pain in that poverty-stricken home until the poor boy regained his health and became quite all right. The white khaddar man's smiles and amusements had played as big a part as if not bigger than, the doctor's!

* * * *

Jack-In-The-Box

All sorts of toys lived together in the playhouse.

There was Rustom, the great strong rocking horse, and nestling against his legs was his little friend Moti the pup. There were whole regiments of gay red soldiers, there was a giant doll's house where lived all sorts and sizes of dolls, from the Fairy Queen and Grand Princess to the humble, meek-eyed Red Cross Nurse. But the merriest of them all was Jack-in-the-Box.

He would pop his head out from his little roof, and nod his smiling face, while the little bell on his cap would ring "Ding-a-ling-ling. How are you all?" Back he would bob again, only to pop out again a moment later bowing and smiling as brightly as ever. The others smiled when they saw him; and they loved him too.

One day there was a great commotion in the playhouse. The doll's house was given a grand new coat of paint. The soldiers had their uniforms polished. Rustom had his coat brushed and made smooth and glossy, while all the working dolls had a very busy time, scrubbing, washing starching and ironing.

But a sad thing happened to Jack-in-the-Box. As he rested quietly in his little house, a clumsy body bustled by and knocked him to the ground. Then he was picked up and pushed carelessly to the back of a shelf.

Once again the toys settled down, and soon they missed the greeting of their tiny friend.

"Where is Jack-in-the-Box?" they asked; no one knew not even Moti who was supposed to be on the watch.

One night in bed little Red Cross Nurse thought to herself, "Perhaps poor Jack was hurt when the painters came. I'll go and find him out."

She crept from her cosy bed and soon was searching the room. The old Moon shone through the window down on the tiny house on the shelf. She clambered up and knocked at his house.

"It's only the Red Cross Nurse," she whispered.

"Come in," called out a voice.

The nurse lifted up the roof, and a moonbeam shone down on poor Jack, huddled in a corner his cap drooping over his face.

Soon the nurse was feeling him all over to see where he was hurt. Then she rubbed his back, and bound him up tightly with a little roll of bandages she carried with her. She gave him some medicine and cared for him so well that Jack-in-the-Box was almost well enough to bob in his house.

"Good-bye," whispered the tiny Red Cross Nurse. "To-morrow I will come again."

She held out her hand for him to shake, but happy Jack-in-the-Box kissed it gallantly instead.

"I am not the Grand Princess", said the blushing little doll.

"No," said Jack-in-th -Box, "You are the Red Cross Nurse," which is something much better."

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada

These poor children were happy to be photographed: Most of them had hardly clothes on—Some just put on shirts to appear nice!

Puzzles and Pastimes

Tongue Twisters

AT your next party, you're sure to get a round of laughs out of this stunt. Before the party copy on sheets of paper, which are then folded, a number of tongue-twisting sentences and phrases. You know some, we give some below and your librarian can refer you to books containing others.

Choose a judge, supply the judge with copies of the twisters and line up the other guests. Have each take turns drawing a paper from the . and reading what it contains. Any person whose tongue gets twisted in the reading has to sit down. The last person standing wins the prize, of course. In brief, the tongue-twister "bee" is conducted like a spelling bee except that the sentences and phrases are given the contestants on sheets of paper instead of words being read to them.

Good examples of tongue-twisters to use in the "bee" are.

The two-twelve train, taking thirty-three tiny, trembling tots to Tankerton, tried to turn topsy-turvy. This terrified the tiny tots there terribly, though the train took the travelers to the theater to try to turn their thoughts. Then

"Two-to-too-TOOT!"

the trifiers took them to tea, treating them to toast, truffles, tomatoes, tripe, tarts, then tiny tarts. Thirteen taxis took the thirty-three tourists to the train.

Sam Shook says Susan's sister Sadie saw seven slender slick saplings shortly severed.

Frank found five filets of freshly-fried flying fish.

A growling grouchy gnome gave a green gourd to a goat.

Sheridan Shott and Noah Nott shot it out. Nott was shot and Shott was not, so it was better to be Shott than Nott. Although Nott was shot, Shott said he was not, which shows that the shot Shott shot was not shot, or that Nott was shot. Who was shot and who was not?

Sam Shoop saw six sad sheep standing on the seashore shamefully shamming sleep.

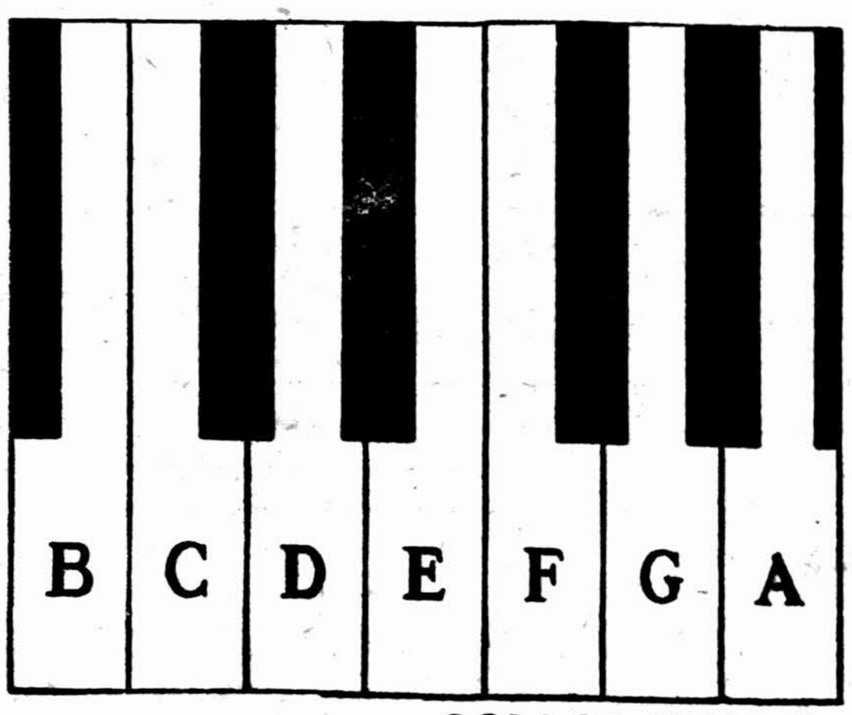
If a good cook could cook good cuckoos, how many good cuckoos could a good cook cook?

Should seven saffron snails savagely severed from their seven sea shells save seven scheming shaved sailors scantily sheltered?

Twixt six thick thumbs stick six thick sticks.

If the sun shines on the shop signs, where are the shops on whose signs the sun shines?

WHAT IS THIS TUNE?

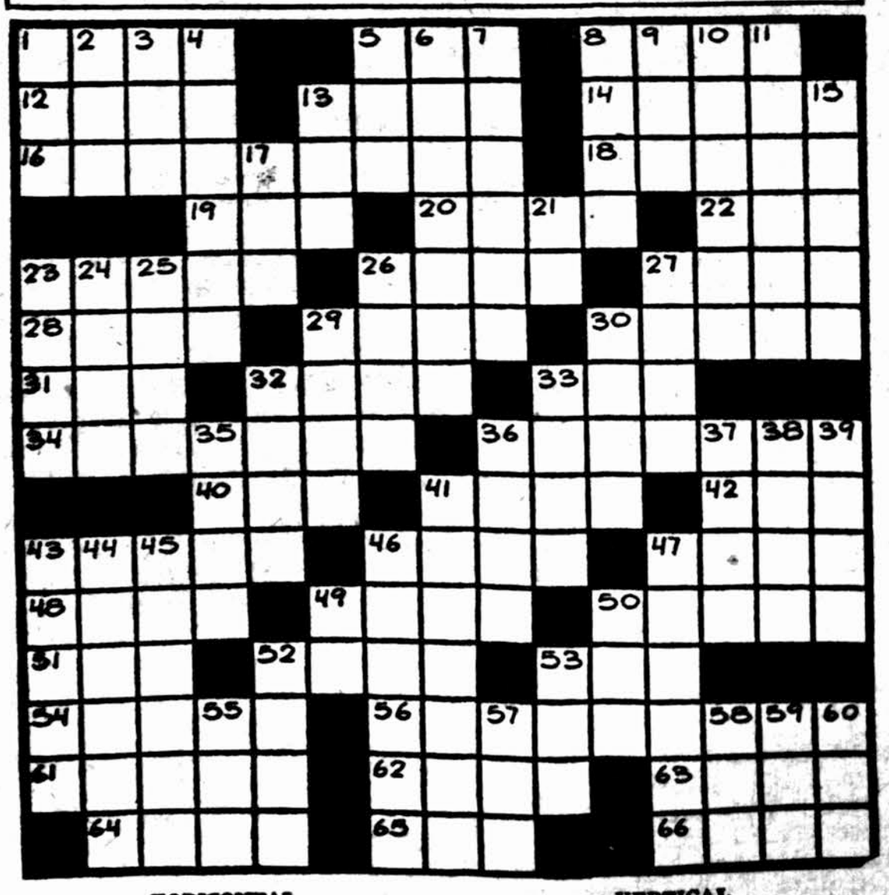


C-C-D-B-C-D—E-E-F-E-D-C—
D-C-B-C
G-G-G-G-F-E—F-F-F-F-E-D
E-F-E-D-C-E-F-G—
A-G-F-E-D-C

PLACE the above sketch of a piano keyboard and the lettered lines below it on your own piano. Next find the keys on your own piano that correspond to this keyboard. Carefully read the notes as you play. With practice you can play the tune well. And what is the tune?

(For Solutions See page 38)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

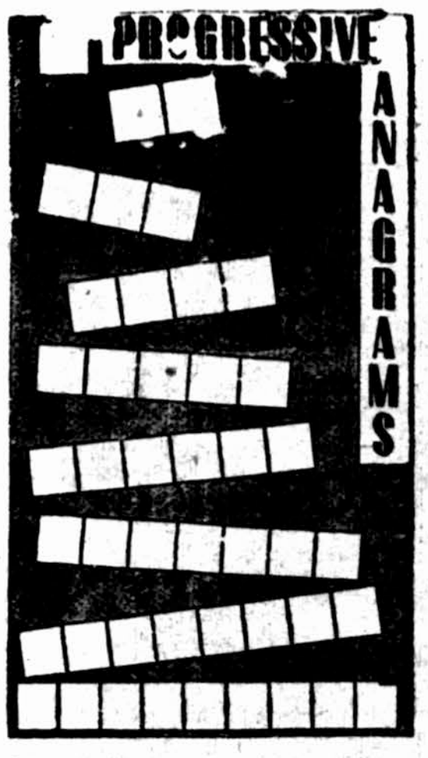


HORIZONTAL

1—Poet
6—Summit
9—Terminates
12—Premium for exchange of currency
15—What is the modern name for the Irish Free State?
14—Handed out
16—With what President is the term "big stick" associated?
18—Who was the hero of the battle of Manila Bay?
19—Affirmative vote
20—Simple
21—Salt: in chemistry
22—Scene of action
24—Young girl
27—Wander
28—Who wrote the "Man Without a Country"?
30—What Quaker founded the Keystone State?
30—An error (Colloq.)
31—Metric measure
32—Slices
33—Dance step
34—Direful
36—Fondles
40—Indian of Tierra del Fuego
41—Restore to health
42—Hawaiian food
43—Tremble
45—Gone by
47—Vocal sound
48—Entice
49—Fiber used for cordage
50—Along what French river did the Germans make their serious breakthrough in World War II?
51—Grow old
52—Food fish
53—Waste leaving
54—Pin serving as fulcrum for an oar
56—Who succeeded Chamberlain as Prime Minister?
61—Eel-catcher
62—Flexible rubber tube
63—One of the Great Lakes
64—Satiate
65—Prior
66—Tear asunder

VERTICAL

1—Exclude
2—Past
3—Brazilian city
4—Prescribed quantity
5—Bind
6—With what French city is Joan of Arc most frequently associated?
7—Under whose premiership was the French armistice with Germany and Italy signed?
8—Whirlpool
9—Born
10—City in Klondike of Canada
11—Disentangle
13—Evening
16—Who succeeded William H. Harrison to the Presidency?
17—Look at
21—Of what state (abbr.) is Pierre the capital?
23—What Irish dramatist wrote "Pygmalion"?
24—Tropical plant
25—To the sheltered side
26—Assign by measure
27—Who designed the first American flag?
29—Cougar-like animal
30—Unscrupulous
32—Fruit of the pine
33—Harbor
35—Jurisdiction
36—Crown of a tooth
37—Series of heroic events
38—Shattered
39—Faction
41—Gum-like crystalline compound
43—Slab used for roofing
44—Who is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
45—Minute area
46—Former province of North France
47—Fade
48—Exclamation
50—Part of a circle
52—Seal with wax
53—Native metal
55—Permit
57—Utilize
58—Wrath
59—Scotch waterfall
60—Guided



STARTING with a single letter, adding one letter at a time and rearranging the other letters, form nine successive words, suggested by the following definitions:

Center of unity is this,
A pronoun you can hardly miss.

And here another pronoun see
That helps a girl glamorous to be

"A bond that brings two things together"
Defines this word, "a sort of tether."

And now, "revise for publication."
An act that needs some education.

The word formed here, it should be noted,
Is just another word for, "quoted."

Then here's a word, defined in brief
As, "Trust or faith, or firm belief."

This smokeless powder is one that we
Find used in Britain's large army.

"That which is taught, held forth as true,"
Must, next in turn, be formed by you.

"Abstruse, obscure," lastly we find,
"Too deep for ordinary mind."

THE MAGIC TUMBLER

YOU can mystify your friends with this trick of magic. First put a piece of black silk in the bottom of a glass and cover silk with water. Then color lower part of a piece of cardboard black. Show your audience the glass, and "prove" it contains ink by dipping the card, revealing only the entire white side, into the glass and bringing it out reversed, showing the blackened portion. Announce you are going to change the "ink" to water, and place a cloth over the entire glass. After a few words of magic, take off the cloth, pulling out the silk piece at the same time and water it is.

WHO SAID SO?

1. My country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she ever be right; but, right or wrong, my country!

a. Thomas Jefferson c. Stephen Decatur
b. Philip Nolan d. Stephen Douglas

2. Lafayette, we are here!

a. John J. Pershing c. Wm. Bullitt
b. C. E. Stanton d. Thomas Paine

3. An enemy conquered is not subdued, and will always hate its new master.

a. Bismarck c. Winston Churchill
b. Napoleon d. Genghis Khan

4. Speak softly and carry a big stick.

a. T. Roosevelt c. Herbert Hoover
b. Jack London d. Grover Cleveland

THE COUNTERFEITERS' CIPHER

THE Secret Service which, among other things, has the job of protecting our currency against counterfeiting, is somewhat overshadowed by ballyhoo of the FBI, but it nevertheless has an enviable reputation for always getting its man. Its files are full of stories involving detective feats unexcelled by those of any other police force in the world. One of its cases suggested the following:

When operatives, after weeks of work, finally tracked down the plant of a gang of counterfeiters, the "birds had flown," but the operatives were able to seize their press, plates, unused paper and other counterfeiting materials, and a partly burned carbon copy of a letter which turned out to be a vital clue.

What remained of the letter divulged the names of the various cities where the gang planned to circulate bogus money and the quantity of bills sent to its passers in each place. This information was enough to enable the Secret Service men to arrest passers and finally apprehend the master minds of the gang. All received long sentences in a federal penitentiary.

The letter, of course, was in cipher. But anyone can turn amateur detective and extract from it the leading information it yielded to the sharp-witted operatives—the names of the cities selected for passing the counterfeit and the quantity sent to them. It read:

"Dear L. K.:

"Concerning our mining ventures, I want to say that in the rich lode of cobalt I more than suspect paying ore at one hundred feet. At least one of the thirty-five sections shows good ore. You will also be very glad to hear that all of the central eight lodes essay ninety ounces of gold.

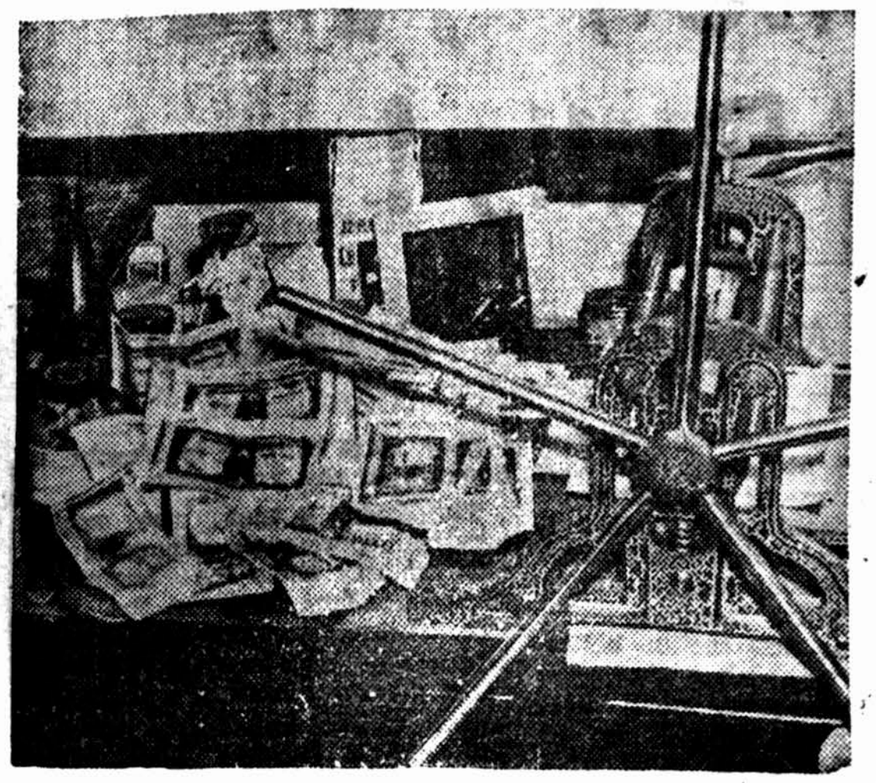
"From half to three-quarters of the other veins show eighty per cent, which gives them a considerable increase above the normal seventy-five per cent.

"But I can best describe the forty square miles as safe and over the usual fifty per cent range of ore. In reading this, however, don't be on a too optimistic level and rejoice too soon, for we may be twenty-five per cent wrong. The prospects may change from day to night and leave only forty tons to the good.

"You remember the new Arkansas mine showed less than twenty ounces to the ton.

"Taking the situation as a whole, however, we feel greatly encouraged and in all earnestness now firmly believe that our long and persistent efforts will now soon be crowned with success. Then shall we realize enough money from our various ventures to enable us to have every possible comfort."

That was all there was to the letter. But it was enough.



Counterfeit bills seized in a police raid.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

(For Solutions See Page 38)

SHORTEST YEAR

THERE is a good reason why 1940 is the shortest on record, despite the fact it is Leap Year. Look at your calendar and see if you can tell why.

CAN YOU FIGURE THIS OUT?

MISS OOOMPH of the Toy Department, with 12 dolls to be boxed, wrapped and sent to an orphanage in the name of Mr. Benefactor, found she had only 11 boxes. She called the stockroom for another.

Mr. Uzzlebee came up with another box, but told Miss Ooomph:

"You don't need this. You can pack a dozen dolls in 11 boxes. Just watch me. I take two of the dolls and place them in the first box. One doll sticks out, but I'll attend to that later. Now, I put a third doll in the second box, the fourth doll in the third box, the fifth doll in the fourth box, the sixth doll in the fifth box, the seventh doll in the sixth box, the eighth doll in the seventh box, the ninth doll in the eighth box, the tenth doll in the ninth box, and the eleventh doll in the tenth box. Then I take the twelfth doll from the first box and place it in the eleventh box and all the dolls are packed. Simple, when you know how, isn't it?

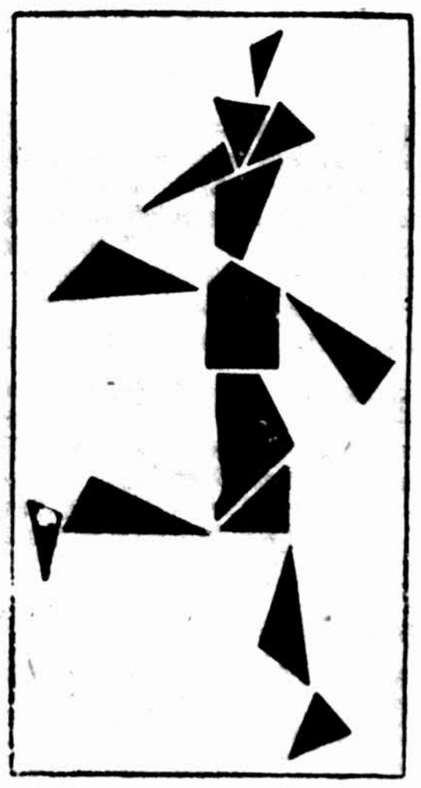
Mr. Uzzlebee's packing is fine in theory, but it will not work out in practice. Can you tell why?

TWENTY-THREE centuries ago, Archimedes, the immortal Greek mathematician, invented a puzzle game that quickly became popular in Athens and then spread throughout the civilized portion of the world under the name of "stomachion." It continued to be popular for nearly 1,000 years, until the fifth century, when it disappeared with so many other accessories of civilization in Europe's Dark Ages.

It was rediscovered a few years ago through researches of a British archeologist who had been fascinated by scattered references to it in ancient carvings and manuscripts, and it was found to be as interesting a pastime as it was in ancient Greece.

Anyone can make a stomachion by following the simple directions given here. First cut out the block oblong, shown below, and mount it on heavy cardboard. Then, using a very sharp knife or pair of scissors, cut it into 14 pieces, as indicated by the white lines. When used in combination, these pieces can be made to make all sorts of angles, corners, lines and sides.

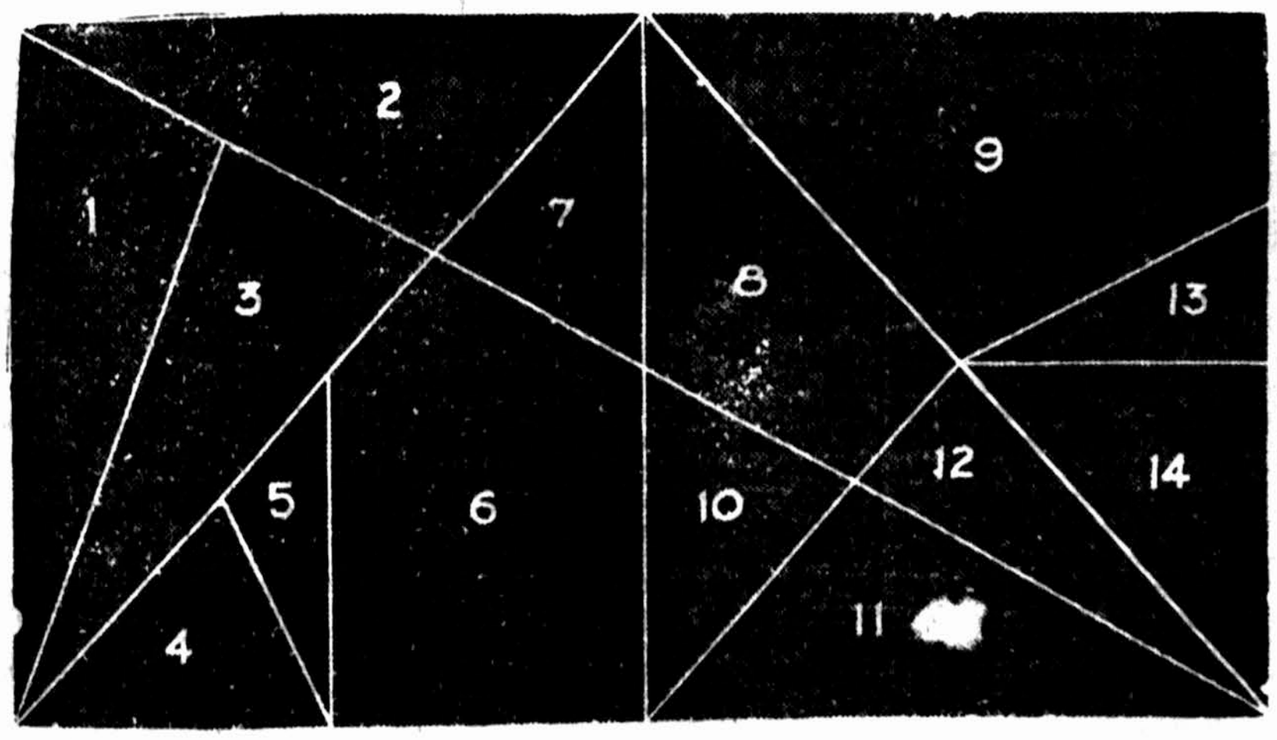
The rule of the game is that all



14 pieces must be used in forming each figure, and therein lies the puzzle part of it, particularly if you start out with a given object to construct. With the stomachion you can form nearly every known design, if you use sufficient ingenuity. An example is shown in the accompanying figure of a dancing girl. With practise, it is surprising how skilful you can become in accurately fitting the 14 pieces into artistic representations.

A more substantial set can be made by taking a piece of plyboard the dimensions of the oblong, tracing the white lines upon it with carbon, then cutting out the 14 pieces and sandpapering them until they fit snugly.

From time to time in this page, we will illustrate other examples of stomachion designs.



HOW LONG IS NIGHT?

TO find out the length of any night, double the time of the sun's rising. By doubling the time of the sun's setting, you will likewise be given the length of the day.

Know Your Proverbs?

1. Mxmsrthcndnsdgdsnsfntns.
2. Rvngsknd fwldjstc.
3. Thrsnrmmbrncwhchtmdsntbltrt.
4. Trthsmghtyndshllprvl.
5. Thhndthtfllwsthntllctcnchv.
6. Hypcrsysthhmgwhchvcrndstvs.

You can test your familiarity with the proverbs by untangling the scrambled lines above. Each is a well-known saying, but the vowels have been eliminated, and the consonants have been set down as one word in each instance. What are the proverbs?

HOW MANY STRIKES?

IF you received a penny for every time a clock struck the hours during one day and night, would you receive more or less than one dollar at the end of twenty-four hours?

The Briton And The Bully!

FUTURE OF THE POOR MAN'S LIBERTY IN ENGLAND

"In this matter of achieving liberty, I look to the future, not the past .... English history has been a game of leap-frog in which the poor man has continually found himself bending under some new bully. If he listens now to any backward-looking champions he will only find his pristine persecutors back on top of him ....."

Has any word been harder used in the last year than "freedom"? It is a commonplace that in all modern wars the millions on both sides believe themselves to be fighting for the same thing. True, personal freedom is not much esteemed by our enemies, but their legions are convinced that they are struggling for a "freedom to expand" which our greedy, reactionary "pluto-democracy" denies to the bright, aspiring spirits of Europe's New Order, writes Ivor Brown in "Manchester Guardian."

Again, there are the Greeks, fighting most valiantly for the freedom to be Greek, but not for any liberal notions of the rights of man. General Metaxas, unless he has suddenly changed his tastes, has no affection for the individual's freedom of speech and ballot.

Liberty Or Wage-Slavery

In Great Britain there is still, despite the war, considerable political liberty. But it can always be alleged that economic power precedes political power and that no man is really free who is not, economically, his own master or able to quit one master for another. Accordingly Britain, a land of large-scale industry with few peasant proprietors, is, in fact, far from being the Liberty Hall which it fancies itself to be.

That is not merely the opinion of the Socialist. It is held for example, by Mr. Arthur Bryant, who probably calls himself a Tory, though some of his opinions would cause immense dismay among the more influential members of his party, especially the bankers and the business men. Mr. Bryant, whose vivid picture of the last hundred years, "English Saga", was a happy part of my Christmas reading, has no illusions whatever about modern "prosperity", and he sees, as clearly as any Socialist denouncers of wage-slavery, that the "freedom of contract" or right to sell his labour at the best price in the open market, as enjoyed by a poor man with no resources—that is, without the power to wait for a better bargain, —is no guarantee at all of liberty, fraternity, or equality.

The Utilitarians, as Mr. Bryant justly admits, did an enormous amount of good by clearing away abuses and a tangle of legal tyrannies and cruel hamperings of human right, but they were proved wrong about free trade in labour. The Industrial Revolution only liberated the rich: the poor it enslaved. What did "freedom of contract" mean to a mere infant toiling in the mills or mines? The poor mite had sold his labour but it was obvious that such a deed of sale could work as harshly as the whip-lash of a Legree.

Concept In Actuality

So now anyone who is not willing to be spell-bound by a word must be considering the means whereby this magnetic concept of freedom can be turned into an actuality. There are many sections, but two main divisions of opinion; there are those who look back to a stratified society in which rights and duties were (as they think) equitably mingled according to a dominating religious ethic. There are those who look forward to a use of the State's governmental machinery in order to abolish the handicaps of the poor man in the labour market and to give him effective freedom.

Some of the first section believe that we can establish a true equalitarian democracy of small men in the workshops as well as on the land. Most of us must sympathise deeply with this distributive ideal—and wonder sadly how, in any reasonable time, it can be achieved against the drive of modern commerce with its amalgamating and centralising forces. Others indulge nostalgic Disraelian notions about Church and Squire, ignoring the abominable intolerance so long shown by the one and the gross tyrannies practised by the other. Mr. Bryant, of course, is very far from being as simple as that, but he is strangely hypnotised by the curious (and to me wholly unsympathetic) figure of the Jew Disraeli, driving in all his jewelled affectation about the Chiltern country while orating as an Englishman more rustic than a Cheshire cheese and more clerical than a cathedral close.

Dodging The Argument

The Tories had to swallow Dizzy because he could wrap up a defence of the Squire and Parson and state a case for keeping the rich man in his castle and the poor man at his gate in a semi-mystical political jargon. But we shall not have our liberties at last bestowed on us by a warmed-up pilaf of Corn Laws, C. of E. and salaams to the Squire. Mr. Bryant, to do him justice, wants far more than that, but there may be others who do not.

There remain other forms of corporate action for private freedom, those of the State and Trade Union. Can these, under democratic government, so shape our lives as to control the nuisances and yet achieve the essential liberations? The State, of course, means certain people and things, legislators, departments, and officials. These have been given a bad name and it is generally supposed that you have finished the argument when you allude to the fact that a man has a desk and call him a bureaucrat. But desks have done no more harm in the world than pulpits and the usual dismissal of the civil servant as a dreary form of ogre is simply a dodging of the argument.

The truth is that the social services, enormously expanded in this country since the beginning of the century, have, in the long run, worked extremely well to mitigate the injustices of Victorian "free contract" and the dreadful legacy of the Industrial Revolution. These services have been devised and administered by the "hordes of officials" (officials, for some reason, never appear in less than a "horde") whom it is customary to decry as jacks, or even as jack-booters, in office.

The case against "officials" is often stated by those who are determined to preserve their own privilege and realise, shrewdly enough, that the State can really be the poor man's champion. Their determination to blacken the State is shown by the contradictions into which they plunge. It is common, for example, to hear the same Tory voice maintaining (a) that democracy is a brutal tyranny because it delivers the poor man over to the official for purposes of face-grinding, and (b) that democracy is a fearful menace to the nation because it gives the poor man whatever he wants, every election being a competition in bribes.

"I Look To The Future"

Well, they cannot have it both ways. For my part, I would far sooner risk my liberties with the new type of desk-holder in Whitehall than with the old gang of the Rectory and the Manor House. On any just computation of record the civil servant, implementing radical legislation, has done far more for the poor than the Squire ever did and may well be trusted to go on with his beneficent work. I am certainly not claiming perfection for the present methods of conducting public business. But I refuse to be impressed by moanings over the morality of the Middle Ages and the splendours of the English tradition. I care as little for the rustic England of Tolpuddle, which treated the meekest trade unionism as deadly crime, as I do for the clerical England whose chief form of piety was burning heretics.

In this matter of achieving liberty I look to the future, not the past, though not with any overflowing spirit of hope. Perhaps the Briton, who shouts so loud about freedom, never will be genuinely free. He certainly never has been. "G.B.S." summed the matter up in a sentence when he said that the rich will always do anything for the poor—except get off their backs. English History has been a game of leap-frog in which the poor man has continually found himself bending under some new bully. If he listens now to any backward-looking champions he will only find his pristine persecutors back on top of him, one of the Tory advocate's main functions in life being the invention of seemingly good new reasons for certainly bad old things.

...Shall Rise Again!

By JAMES E. ALSBROOK

I'M not ashamed because my hue is black,
I'm not ashamed of being brown or yellow:
I ruled the world! I'm down, but coming back
Again. My fate made me a better fellow.
Charles Sumner should be here to see me now,
With Crispus Attucks, Booker Washington.
Through strongest competition do I plough
To victory. With half a chance I've won.

Just as the seasons rotate every year,
Just as the day and night times alternate,
So nations rise and fall; what is now here
And dominant, time will obliterate.
Although we know not how nor where nor when,
My Ethiophia shall rise again!

—"OPPORTUNITY".

DANGERS OF COMMUNALISM

(Continued From Page 9)

the existence of a communal design, especially when, for the last fifty years with a few breaks, the departments of Finance, Revenue and Law and Order have been administered by British gentlemen, who exercised an authority far exceeding their status. Further, he does not see that by replacing Muslims by Hindus the problems of Hyderabad are not solved, the number of unemployed Hyderabadis remaining the same.

These comments on "Bhagnagar Struggle" do not imply that Hyderabad is an ideal State, in fact, there is none such East of Suez. The need for reform is great. But neither the problem nor the solution is what Mr. Date and his oracles tell us, for they do not seem to understand even the elementary problems of Indian States.

In short, the "Bhagnagar Struggle" with its profound abusive language belongs to the class of writings with which Katharine Mayo made us familiar. Books like these only add to communal bitterness and do nothing else.

B. A. M.

Puzzle Solutions

PROGRESSIVE ANAGRAMS: I, it, tie, edit, cited, credit, cordite, doctrine, recondite.

Who Said So? 1-c; 2-b; 3-d; 4-a.

Counterfeiters' Cipher: Cities and the number of bogus $1,000 bills sent to them —Baltimore, 100; Easton, 35; Raleigh, 90; Omaha, 80; Macon, 75; Utica, 40; Andover, 50; Reading, 25; Dayton, 40; Newark, 20.

Know Your Proverbs: 1—Maxims are the condensed good sense of nations. 2—Revenge is a kind of wild justice. 3—There is no remembrance which time does not obliterate. 4—Truth is mighty and shall prevail. 5—The hand that follows the intellect can achieve. 6—Hypocrisy is the homage which vice renders to virtue.

Shortest Year: Because it began on Monday and will end on Tuesday.

How Many Strikes: You would receive $1.56.

Piano Tune: My Country 'Tis of Thee.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE SOLUTION

JAPAN'S POISON 'PUTSCH' IN CHINA

Narcotic Trade Follows The Sun Flag!

JAPAN'S narcotic policy in China dates back to the Manchuria Incident in 1931.

The four north-eastern provinces, immediately upon their occupation by the Japanese, saw a wholesale influx of Korean and Japanese "ronins." These, with the support of the Japanese Kwantung Army, set up opium dens and shops selling morphine, heroin, red pills and white powder throughout Manchuria, writes "China At War."

By 1934 Manchuria's narcotic figures reached startling dimensions. Opium poppy was planted over a total area of over 177,750 "mow" (1 "mow" equals one-sixth of an acre). Opium revenue collected by the "Manchukuo" Government from Jehol amounted to dol. 3,000,000.

13,000,000 Registered Smokers

According to a report of the People's Welfare Ministry of "Manchukuo" made public on August 23, 1938, registered opium addicts in the four north-eastern provinces totalled 585,267. Shortly afterwards the number of registered smokers in "Manchukuo," according to official Japanese estimates, was increased to 13,000,000—nearly one-third of the entire population in the north-east.

From January 1 to November 4, 1938, 793 corpses of opium addicts or users of other narcotics were found exposed on the streets of Mukden. The great number of people who die of narcotic poisoning in Manchuria each year is shocking!

It is the same in North China. The Peiping provisional government set up by the Japanese issued an order on February 24, 1938, cancelling the opium-suppression laws of the Chinese government in order to usher in the "New Order" in East Asia.

All smokers, sellers, smugglers, traffickers and other breakers of the opium-suppression law were set free. Then the much-fought and yet unconquered evil of opium and other narcotics became more widespread, crawling and creeping like a poisonous serpent to every nook and corner of the Japanese-dominated territory of North China.

Poison Onslaught

The Japanese militarists had long broken the ground for their malignant narcotic policy in North China. Japanese and Korean "ronins" had invaded different parts of North China in large numbers to work under the direction of the Japanese Special Service Bureau as forerunners of the poison onslaught. As far back as 1936 opium dens run by Japanese and Korean dope-dealers in Hopei Province alone totalled more than 700.

The growth of Japan's narcotic trade in North China took a dramatic upturn following her military conquests. One Japanese concern was said within five months to have bought from America and sent to the Japanese concession in Tientsin 650 kilograms of heroin, enough for 10,000 addicts for one year. An amazing quantity of opium was imported from Persia to North China.

A survey conducted in 1939 showed that there were in the Japanese concession of Tientsin more than 1,000 white powder (made of heroin) selling shops, 200 white powder manufacturing factories in which more than 1000 Japanese experts and several thousand Chinese workmen were employed.

CAUGHT IN THE WRINGER
(Courtesy: "Gazette", Montreal).

Compelled To Grow Opium

The Japanese especially wanted to see Shansi Province poisoned. Long before they dispatched troops, they sent agents to push the narcotic trade. To-day, opium, morphine and heroin have swept the entire "occupied" territory of Shansi Province. Almost every farming family was compelled to grow opium. In the legislation of the puppet government of Shansi, special pains were taken to promulgate a set of rules and regulations whereby the ignorant farmers addicted to the use of narcotics could present cotton, rice, cloth, pork, beef, mutton, eggs, oil, charcoal or other daily necessities in exchange for red pills.

The puppet Shansi provincial Government depends on the so-called "amusement" tax as one of the major sources of income. This tax is collected from those who frequent the opium dens. The Japanese and Korean "ronins" don't call their establishments after what they actually offer. They call them "come and be merry" houses.

By 1938 there were in the city of Nanking (Central China) more than 30 public opium selling houses and 175 opium smoking dens. In addition, opium was obtainable in all hotels, and there were 14 special opium hotels where the customers could smoke. Public selling houses flourished with daily business returns of dol. 66,000. Thousands of ignorant Chinese inhabitants of Nanking have been victimized. The poisonous drug exacted a daily death toll of 20 to 30. Of the 480,000 population in Nanking, at least one fourth has become addicted to the use of heroin.

Shanghai is another centre of Japan's narcotic traders in Central China. There are 70 secret Japanese sponsored narcotic stores in the International Settlement doing dol. 1,500,000 worth of business each month. Of that amount, dol 250,000 comes from the sale of heroin.

Doomed To Die

From the narcotic trade in Shanghai as a whole the Japanese make an average monthly profit of dol. 6,000,000.

Every day after dusk there may be seen lurking in one dark corner or another of small alleyways between the French Concession and Nantao, skeleton figures of pale-faced Chinese addicts. They sit down, wrap a little white powder with cigarette paper, roll it, light it from one end and take a few puffs.

These miserable victims of Japan's narcotic invasion are doomed to die. Their death rate in Shanghai is estimated at several hundreds a month. Yet the Japanese are not contented. They are planning to establish a big factory in Shanghai to engage in the manufacture of narcotics on a mass scale!

The same story can be told of every part of "occupied" China. Following the occupation of Canton in October 1938, for instance, Japanese militarists in control of the city received an all-important order from Tokyo. In this message they were told that the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha had been instructed that, in addition to the 109,080 kilograms of opium consigned to Manchuria, 18,907 kilograms of opium should be bought from Persia and sent to Canton.

Since then the Japanese opium and narcotic trade in South China has spread. On top of the dope ring is the Canton-Hongkong-Swatow-Amoy Joint Development Corporation, organized by the Japanese and their Chinese puppets. In January 1940 the corporation sent Wu Chao-Chuan a gangster in Amoy, to consult with Yeh Ho-Ching, notorious "opium king" of Hong Kong. It was agreed that Wu be appointed manager of Fu Ching Company, a firm exclusively engaged in the opium trade in Amoy. He together with Chen Pao-chuan chairman of the company's board of directors, are to take charge of the opium business in Amoy. Yeh, the "opium king" is to take charge in Hong Kong, while affairs in Canton are in charge of one Lin Hui-chung.

The Special Service Bureau of the Japanese army in Amoy is to accord every protection necessary for the transportation of opium and narcotics between the cities of Canton, Hong Kong and Amoy.

How Floods Are Engineered!

The Japanese in Chaochow and Swatow have recently imported a huge quantity of narcotics from Formosa. It is reported that they have enlisted the services of Chinese traitors to carry such narcotics to the interior. To evade inspection, it is planned to conceal the drugs in coffins!

Engineered Flood

Southern Hopei was the hardest hit by the Japanese-engineered flood in North China in July 1939. Out of 51 counties 36 counties, or a total area of 987,471 acres, are affected. Flood sufferers number 2,110,762; 1,812 drowned. Damages to crops, houses and other property are estimated at dol. 1,000,000,000.

The Japanese broke the dykes at 20 places, the gaps ranging from 20 to 50 feet long. Leakage from the breaks gave rise to the most turbulent flood of the past 60 years.

There were some places where the embankment collapsed. Repairs were instantly rushed before any serious damage could be done. But whenever the destruction of the dykes was done by the Japanese, there could be no repairing. Among the multitudes of farmers who rushed to the scenes of destroyed dykes, scores upon scores were wounded in the rattle of enemy machine-guns.

Came The Locusts

In the 36 flooded counties 4,344 villages were inundated. Entire southern Hopei was a veritable Venice. Water was from two to 30 feet deep and 20 feet to 20 miles wide. A rowboat proved in most places the only suitable transport.

Yet flood was not the only woe, for in its wake came the locusts. They came darkening the sky and prayed on whatever crops were spared by the surging waves. And, to match the plague from above, insect pests spread like wild fire. Most of the kaoliang and millet on elevated farms suffered from smut or other diseases.

Those districts free from flood and insects suffered drought. The sun was eternally shining and the sky clear until all the crops withered. So, suffering has been universal throughout the 51 counties. Even in the least-affected regions, produce from the farm was reduced by four-fifths. Speaking of southern Hopei as a whole, the production last year was less than 20 per cent of previous years.

How the people suffered! Deprived of almost all they depended on for a living, they could only leave their beloved homes and farms for places where there might be a better harvest. Thus the refugees, by the thousands took to the road, men carrying on their backs whatever belongings they could pack, and women their babies in their bosoms.

Many of them headed for a fate which proved worse than starvation and death. For the Japanese detained all able-bodied men who came near them, forcing them to do hard labour or join the puppet army to serve as cannon fodder.

When parents wanted to sell their children so that both might live the Japanese immediately became interested. A woman traitor in their employ was sent to buy the children. Price was paid according to age. Infants below eight years old were paid for at the rate of dol. 1 bogus note for each year old, while those above eight brought a price of dol. 5 a year.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A WOMAN who had led a very secluded life inherited a lot of money and decided to see the world. She wound up in China, where she was fascinated by the ancient Chinese methods of transportation.

She watched the coolies pulling rickshaws; it was the strangest sight she had ever seen.

When she returned home she was in great demand by her neighbours. They wanted to know all about her trip.

"Tell me", said a friend, "did you like China?"

"It was marvellous", replied the traveller, ecstatically. "China is the most wonderful place in the world. On my word of honour, they have horses there that look just like men!"

* * * *

HE was an actor of the old school, inspecting his provincial "diggings". With a regal air he surveyed the bedroom, and noted the absence of a washstand. In dignified tones he inquired: "And where do I perform my ablutions?"

"If it's a new trick," replied the landlady, sharply, "you'll do it at the theatre, and not here. I had two chairs busted by a bloomin' acrobat last week!"

* * * *

ISAACS went to order a new suit and his wife went with him. After inspecting a number of materials he found one to his liking, but discovered that the suit would cost him six guineas. Isaacs considered this excessive, and said so.

After some argument, the tailor said: "The price of this suit is six guineas, I'm sorry I can make no reduction."

Isaacs still seemed to hesitate, when his wife losing patience, snapped. "Oh, Ikey, give the man his money, and don't be so Scotch!"

* * * *

"WELL, my good fellow, this is a great University. Its name is known in every corner of the world. When you leave here you can be proud of your background Think of it. You have had every advantage a young man could desire. Your four years have been spent in profitable pursuit of the greatest thoughts of the greatest minds the world has known. Now your time has come to choose a profession. The world is entitled to expect a lot from you. What are you going to turn your hand to?"

"I've got a fine job at a pickle factory."

* * *

HARASSED SHOPPER: "Excuse me, I've lost my whereabouts. *Could you help me?*"

Assistant: "Gents' outfitting is on the left, sir."

HE was hard up and hungry. Passing an inn he chanced to see the landlord helping the commercials to substantial plates of appetizing dumplings. He walked in.

"Do you call those dumplings?" he asked.

"Certainly", replied the landlord.

"Well, I could eat seven of those and the plate as well!"

"I bet you couldn't", returned the landlord.

"Bet you a penny!" insisted the other.

Everyone gathered round to see the wager carried out. Stolidly, methodically, the stranger polished off the seven dumplings. Then he rose.

"What about the plate!" cried the landlord, triumphantly.

"You've won," the stranger admitted, calmly. "I reckon I can't manage the plate after all. Here's your penny!"

* * * *

A BACHELOR was engaging a maid to assist his housekeeper.

"Now, as to your evenings out," he said, "I'm prepared to meet you—"

"Oh, you needn't worry about that," put in the girl, "My young man will see me home."

* * * *

"WOMEN certainly haven't any consistency."

"What's the matter now?"

"My wife chased me out of the house with the broom this morning and then cried because I left home without kissing her good-bye."

THE mouth organ was claimed by three soldiers, and the sergeant decided to arbitrate.

"I'll play a tune on it," he said "You tell me what the tune is and the one who's right gets the mouth organ."

A weird medley of sounds followed, and guesses were made.

"I think Alf's won," said the sergeant. "He was nearest with 'Roll out the Barrel.' What I was playin' was 'As Pants the Hart for Coolin' Streams.'"!

* * * *

A BARRISTER was always lecturing his office-boy, whether he needed it or not. One day he heard the following conversation between the boy and the one employed next door:—

"How much does your chief pay you?" asked the latter.

"I get £300 a year, Fifteen shillings a week in cash and the rest in legal advice?"

* * * *

THREE men named Smith, all in the same line of business, opened shops next to each other. The one on the right had the name Smith painted in large letters over the door. The one on the left immediately did the same thing.

The signwriter then approached the centre Mr. Smith and asked him if he would like his name painted also.

"No," said the wily one. "Just paint the words 'Main Entrance' over my door."

THE wife of a sporting fellow prohibited her husband from backing horses. But he continued secretly.

One evening an old friend, unaware of the prohibition, dropped in and said to the punter: "Well, did you have any luck with Jeanette yesterday?"

Instantly the wife shot her husband an ugly look and went out of the room.

"You've torn it," groaned the husband. "My wife thinks I don't bet now. You'll have to square this with her."

In a few moments, when the wife returned, the friend said breezily: "I say, Mrs. Smith, I'm awfully sorry if I misled you just now. Jeanette isn't a horse, you know. She's a barmaid."

* * * *

"LOOK here," said the doctor, "you're only slightly run down. Go and cheer yourself up at one of these snappy revues, with dancing beauties. It will take your mind off business."

"That's just what it won't do," muttered the patient. "I'm an artificial leg manufacturer."

* * * *

A MAN went to a seaside hotel and after a few days said to the proprietor: "I can't stand it here any longer. The fish you had on Friday was not fit for a cat, and the meat you had on Sunday was not fit for a dog. Besides, the portions were altogether too small."

Our Humorist At Large

Official: "Do you drink?"
Disgruntled applicant. "That's my business."
Official: "Really! I suppose you work pretty hard at it!"

"What are they, Sergeant. Pioneers working?"

"No sir. Infantry resting!"

First lady: "No Mrs. James, the black band don't mean there's been a bereavement in the family. My husband has just been given a job in the Dead-letter office.

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Indian Troops Occupy Eritrea

Taking a look at their position and using the rocks to take cover.

British troops attached to an Indian Brigade moving across rough country

Keeping in touch with other units with the help of field radio and microphone.

The rocks provide good cover for sniping—and an effective camouflage!

The Eritrean hills resound with rifle-fire as the Indian soldiers take aim.

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Dangers of Impure Blood

THE root cause of most diseases is impure blood. If you suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.,—you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

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